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FAYETTEVILLE N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1887.

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FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY,.....JANUARY 6, 1887.

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NORTH CAROLINA.

News and Views of the State Press.

The Bessemer ores at Cranberry will be developed. The present mines there will enlarge their workings to meet the increasing demand.

Last Tuesday the people of Webster held an impromptu meeting to concert measures to suppress the illegal traffic in spirituous liquors. Some fifty persons were present. Resolutions were adopted expressive of the feeling of the people and their determination in the matter.

Winston *Sentinel:* Hurrah for old Davie! She has fought the good fight and won, and her good people are to be congratulated upon her recent decision to subscribe $100,000 worth of bonds to the South Atlantic & Northwestern Railroad, a thoroughfare which when completed will contribute largely to her wealth and prosperity. Brother Mooring, of the Mocksville *Times*, did effectual work through his paper in the recent election, and his reward will surely come.

Raleigh *Visitor:* The State Treasurer is busily engaged preparing his biennial report to the Governor, to be submitted to the General Assembly. As the law requires the Treasurer to submit estimates of the probable expense of the government, and a scheme in the form of a complete revenue bill to cover the same, he has been engaged in that duty, and we hope to be able to give some details from his report in a few days. The valuation of the property in the State is $202,000,000. After making the estimates for the next two fiscal years, and the probable revenues from all sources, the Treasurer recommends a levy of twenty-three cents on every one hundred dollars value of property, which is as low a rate as the present valuation of taxable property will allow. This is a reduction of two cents of the present rates. The lowest rates since the war.

Charlotte *Chronicle:* Governor Scales today received $60,000 in Confederate bonds from England. They were deposited there in 1864 by John White, State agent, by order of Gov. Vance. ——Mr. George B. Hanna, M. E., of this city, is compiling subject matter on the gold mines of North Carolina, and his report will appear in a volume to be published by the State Geological Department sometime in January next.—— Christmas night Statesville was visited by fire which is supposed to have been caused by rockets shot in the afternoon. Two buildings and a large amount of tobacco were consumed. The loss is estimated between five and ten thousand dollars, partly covered by insurance. ——The enterprising town of Shelby was shocked Sunday morning by suicide of Mr. Harry Hall, a prominent citizen of that place. Some three weeks ago Mr. Hall had a stroke of paralysis, and since then has been taking chloral in large quantities. While under the influence of the drug Mr. Hall shot himself in the head in the presence of his wife and family.

Charlotte *Observer:* Rev. Mr. Edwards, late rector of the Episcopal church in Concord, has gone to Agusta, Ga., to take charge of an influential church at that place.——A telegram received in this city last Monday brought the news of the death, at his home in Durham, of Mr. J. R. Lawrence, a former resident of this city. —— The policemen of this city have been instructed to keep on the lookout for a man named Thomas Brinkley, who shot and killed a citizen of Newton last Sunday. The name of the murdered man could not be learned, but it is understood that Brinkley's victim was one of the substantial citizens of Newton. ——Christmas night a very bloody colored man fell in a faint on the pavement in front of Dr. McAden's drug store. He proved to be John Shafer, and was carried to his home in the rear of the Sims & Dowd building, where physicians were soon in attendance upon him. The doctors found that Shafer was bleeding from a knife wound over his left temple, the blade of the knife having severed a large artery. The prompt attention of the physicians saved Shafer's life. It was learned afterwards that Shafer received the wound at the hands of his wife.

Charlotte *Chronicle:* Mr. Joseph Walker, a venerable gentleman, arrived in this city yesterday morning from Spartanburg, accompanied by his daughter, a girl 14 years of age. Mr. Walker is the Mayor of Spartanburg, and his visit here was a sad one. His young daughter had married a young man in Spartanburg, and Mr. Walker was taking her away from her husband. Last night Mr. Walker placed his daughter on the north bound train, and sent her to a place of refuge in a northern city. The facts of the affair are these: On last Saturday night Miss Walker met at a party Guy Harris, the son of a merchant in Spartanburg. Miss Walker is between fourteen and fifteen and young Harris is between fifteen and sixteen years of age. He is a student at Wofford college. The two young people, probably on the impulse of the moment, left the residence of the mutual friend and applied in quick succession to two ministers to marry them. They were refused by both. A son of one clergyman left his father's house and went with the young people, thinking it best in the circumstances. They found a notary public who consented to perform the ceremony, and did it. The friend who accompanied the bride and groom witnessed the ceremony and then escorted them to the residence of the groom's father. Mr. Harris was immediately informed of the facts and forthwith sent a note to Mr. Walker, who quickly responded, found his daughter sitting in the parlor of Mr. Harris' residence and took her home. He afterwards decided to send her North, and this succeeded in doing as already stated.

WOMEN TEMPTED TO TIPPLE.

HOW THEY DRINK AND GAMBLE IN THE BUCKET SHOPS.

Tired Shoppers Robbed of Their Money and Morals in the Dens of Schemers—President J. D. Smith's Strong Denunciation.

From the New York Star.

It was dull on the Stock Exchange yesterday, and necessarily it was bad in the bucket shops. The fractional variations offered little inducement to the habitual gamblers to risk $5 and $10 at a go. The game wasn't "quick enough," and naturally they fought shy of it. In G. S. Hartt & Co's. den, No. 40 Broadway, was gathered a miscellaneous assortment of bucket fiends. Men were there whose grizzled beards and shabby clothing betokened that they had been steady frequenters of this or kindred entertainments for years. These old-timers played a little game of their own. While the lambs were bleating about the lofty desk, handing up their crisp bills, and receiving equally as crisp due bills in return, one of these greybeards was earnestly canvassing the group in front of the blackboard.

He collected five cents from each of the broken-down gamblers, and as each nickel was deposited in the hat there was deposited with it a card specifying the player's idea of what the variation would be in some popular stock within the next ten minutes. The holders of the winning cards raked in this impromptu pool, and their chuckles could be heard away out on Broadway. It was not a merry Xmas for bucket fiends, taken all in all.

Fourteenth street is the favorite thoroughfare of ladies who are bent on shopping, and mindful of this an enterprising bucket shop boss has recently established an office at the southwest corner of Thirteenth street and University place. This enterprising individual calls himself "Baker & Co.," and his establishment is located immediately over D. McEntee's liquor store.

A *Star* reporter opened the side door which leads to Baker & Co's. den and ascending the steps found himself confronted by a gilt sign and a speaking tube. The latter is used as an expeditious method of ordering drinks for fair patrons. The room was handsomely fitted up, and everything in it bore the stamp of newness. A telegraph operator sat at a table near the window and received the quotations as they came in over a wire direct from Marrin & Meier's quotation "still" on New street. The blackboard, capped with the motto "New York Stock Exchange Quotations," stretched across the southern end of the room. It was redolent of paint. As the operator called off the latest figures an active youth noted them in chalk beneath their appropriate symbols upon the board.

"Market's rather dull to-day," remarked the proprietor, a red-bearded man, as he viewed the new-comer somewhat askance. "It often picks up in the afternoon, however. All last week she opened slow, but my customers made a heap of money before the day was over."

"I'm afraid it's too slow for me," retorted the reporter, after another critical inspection.

"Look at Louisville," replied the proprietor, with a wave of the hand. Fluctuated over a point. Clean chance to make a fortune."

On pleasant days, when the diversions of the holidays have not usurped the paramount place in the feminine mind, Baker & Co's. snug apartments are crowded with women gamblers. It is easy for them to drop into this neatly curtained and luxuriously carpeted establishment on their way to the large Fourteenth street stores. Thanks to the speaking tube immediately outside the door they are always able to obtain a milk punch or a sherry cobbler at a moment's notice, and, quaffing the delectable mixture, they spend half an hour or so watching the changing figures on the blackboard.

The women's den in room 87, No. 64 Exchange place, was deserted yesterday save by a small, half-starved boy, who, in response to a question, said: "I dunno if they's ever comin' back. I dunno nothin' about nothin'."

Commodore James E. Smith, the president of the New York Stock Exchange, was found yesterday in his office in the Mills building.

"You ask me what I think of the *Star's* course," he said, "in relation to the exposure of the business in bucket shops. Well, the press is always fearless in its investigations and scathing in its exposures of wrongdoing and wrongdoers. You are doing a great and good work."

"Do you consider the bucket shop business illegal?"

"My opinion of the business of the bucket shops," responded President Smith, "is that it is illegitimate, inasmuch as, unlike regular stock dealers, who buy and sell stock and who receive and deliver the certificates, the bucket shops deal in mere differences in prices made at the exchange, and thus gamble with their customers on the fluctuations only."

Haywood's Story of the Cruise of the Confederate Steamer Alabama.

From the Catholic Mirror.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Philadelphia *Times*, gave an extended account last Sunday of the most courious literary crime to be found in all the annals of the world. In its July issue the *Century*, of New York, published an article upon the "Cruise of the *Alabama*—By One of the Crew." This was signed by Philip Dayton Haywood, and it immediately attracted attention. The illustrations were stated to be from sketches by Haywood, and the article was cleverly written. Such a sensation did it make that a prominent publishing house of Boston—Houghton, Mifflin & Co.—at once made arrangements, by letter, with the Philadelphia writer to expand his article into a book, and the production has actually been published.

In the meantime, fate was slowly overtaking the literary imposter. Had he been content to confine himself to the general description which composes the main feature of his work, nothing would have been said about the matter, and the book would have passed along into literature as one of those uncertain productions which the half educated take for history. It is apparent, now, that Haywood merely followed the narrative of Admiral Raphael Semmes in "Service Afloat." But he saw fit to adopt the general opinion of the Northern masses, who still believe that the crew of the *Alabama* were simply pirates and cutthroats. Every survivor of that gallant crew was at once up in arms to refute the assertion, and it was shown that no such name as Haywood was on the roster of the ship.

When it was established that Haywood had been guilty of such a contemptible crime as slandering dead men, considerable curiosity was aroused concerning the individual himself. The *Times* set its reporters and detectives to work, and the result is the uncovering of a remarkable and villainous career. Patient investigation established the fact that Phillip Dayton Haywood, now of Philadelphia, is no other than the James Young who robbed his employer of $40,000 in that city a quarter of a century ago, the James H. Horton who robbed the Lancaster bankers of over $50,000, and bankers Peterson & Co., of Philadelphia, of $25,000 by forgery; the F. A. Vaughan who pursued a career of treachery and stock speculation in New England until that region became too hot to hold him. In short, the clever writer who has imposed upon the *Century*, and upon Houghton, Hifflin & Co., is an accomplished adept in scoundrelism and a skulking criminal hiding from justice.

THE BODY FOUND.

The Mystery of Miss Turlington's Disappearance Solved.

Raleigh Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 24, 1886.—One branch of the investigation into the mystery of the Bingham-Turlington case ended this afternoon at 2 o'clock by the discovery of the body of Miss Lizzie B. Turlington in a piece of woods near Cary, and nine miles west of this city. Every circumstance so far connected with the matter has been most awful, and the appearance which the body presented was so horrible as to blanch the cheeks of the stoutest men who looked upon it. To review the case somewhat, it must be remembered that Miss Turlington, who was a deaf-mute matron of the State Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylum here, left in a buggy last Friday at 10:20 in the morning in company with Walter L. Bingham, also a deaf-mute, who was her affianced. She was last seen at Morrisville at 12 o'clock that day with Bingham. Two hours later Bingham passed there alone. He got on a train at Durham. Since last Sunday morning search for the girl's body has never ceased. To-day a special train left here secured through Maj. R. D. Tucker, president of the board of trustees of the institution. This train went to Cary carrying one hundred men from Raleigh. These searched the woods, beginning at a point a mile and a half west of Cary, and swept the country past Morrisville. While the search was in progress near Morrisville a mounted messenger rode in and brought the news that Miss Turlington's body had been found. Every bell in the village at once loudly rang the intelligence, and the searchers poured into the place. They were told that the body had been found near Cary, which is three miles nearer Raleigh than Morrisville.

An old negro man named Frank Marsh was passing along a little road when he saw buzzards rise from a sort of ravine in the woods. He went to the spot and saw the body of a woman. The body lay upon its back, and was disposed with remarkable neatness upon the clean leaves which completely covered the ground. Its appearance was unspeakably horrible. From neck to feet it was that of a well dressed woman, just as in life, while the head was nearly that of a skeleton, the flesh having been eaten from the face by the ravenous buzzards.

Her head was bare, and the light auburn hair was very slightly disturbed. Just back of the left ear and one inch above it was a gaping wound made by a pistol bullet. The powder from the weapon had scorched her cheeks and hair. On her forehead were livid marks, the result of bruises. On the right side of the throat was a deep mark like a knife-stab. Her left ear was gone. The right, with the earring, remained. She was dressed in a navy blue dress, only six inches of which showed beneath her long cloak. This was of twilled mohair, and down the front ran a band of black fur five inches wide. At the throat her breastpin was torn away and a fragment of her watch-chain was visible. Her cloak was neatly buttoned and was in perfect order, without a wrinkle. The same was the case as to her dress.

Her body had evidently been laid out just as an undertaker would arrange a corpse. Her hands, the right slightly above the left, lay carefully disposed across her breast. Four rings, all on the left hand, were plainly visible. The right hand was swollen and badly scratched. At her left side lay a muff of black fur, matching that on the dress. It was attached to a button of her cloak by a cardinal silk ribbon. On her feet were neat gaiters. The feet and limbs were placed close together. The body had evidently been arranged with great care.

Seventy-six yards south of where the body was found, and up the hill, was found a pool of blood nearly black from coagulation. It was under the end of a fence rail. On a log, between the pool of blood and where the body was found, were pieces of fur from the muff or cloak. In the road were pieces of the same fur. This road, hardly more than a path, ran in four yards of the place where the blood was found. Across the road, twenty feet, was a small tree where a horse and buggy had stood. The small bushes bent down by the buggy passing over them were covered with mud. The horse had bitten the tree and twigs. The signs were plain that the horse had been turned out of the road twenty feet, then turned around and driven back. In ten feet of the place where the buggy had stood the lady's hat and traveling bag were found. Both the satchel and hat were thrown among the limbs of an oak tree which had fallen. A great crowd gathered around the body, and the scene was too painful to witness when the three brothers of the murdered girl, who had been searching for her for four days, wept aloud. Near them stood William Bingham, Walter Bingham's eldest brother. He did not weep, but he was sad in the extreme.

Gov. Scales has offered a reward of $400 for Bingham or any information that will lead to his capture.

The First Train Goes Through the Severn Tunnel.

From the Cardiff Weekly Mail.

The first passenger train passed through the gigantic tube linking the shores of Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire on Wednesday morning. Before those on board knew where they were a shrill whistle, a sudden darkening—for it was now nearly broad daylight—and "We are in," told them they were "in" and rushing down a clearly perceptible decline toward a point a hundred feet below the bed of the broad estuary. In a trice watches were out and windows down, the first to keep time, the other to test the ventilation. The inrush of the icy-cold air, as clear and pure as if the trip across was being made in the old way—over instead of under the channel—showed the latter was all right. The submarine journey—if such it may be called—proved to be more like a run through a pretty deep cutting than through a tunnel four and a quarter miles long. For about three minutes and a half after entering there was no mistaking the fact that a sharp gradient was being descended, then a momentary rumbling as the train passed over the curve of the arc—for the tube dips in the center—and then the locomotive, at an ever-decreasing speed, climbed the opposite gradient, to emerge once more into daylight in eight minutes and forty-nine seconds.

As before remarked, the ventilation of the tunnel is little short of perfect. During the construction of the work a fan 18 feet in diameter, discharging 60,000 cubic feet of air per minute, was used. This has now been replaced by a fan 40 feet in diameter and 12 feet wide, made on the same principle as those used at the Mersey and a portion of the Metropolitan tunnels. The tunnel is 26 feet wide and 20 feet high from the double line of rails to the crown of the arch inside the brickwork. The rails are laid on longitudinal sleepers. The tunnel has been lined throughout with vitrified bricks set in cement, and no less than 75,000,000 bricks have been used in this work. This vitrified brick wall has a thickness of three feet in the crown of the arch beneath the "shoots," but as the tunnel rises from this lowest point on a gradient one in 90 one way and one in 100 toward the Gloucestershire side, this thickness is gradually reduced to 2 feet 3 inches.

The total length of the Severn tunnel is 4 miles and 624 yards. The St. Gothard tunnel is 9¼ miles, Mont Cenis tunnel 7¼ miles, Arlberg tunnel (Austria) 6¼ miles; there is a tunnel in Massachusetts 4¼ miles; the Standege tunnel, on the London and Northwestern, is 3 miles long, and the Box tunnel rather less. But the special feature of the Severn tunnel lies in the fact that 2½ miles of it have been constructed from 45 feet to 100 feet below the bed of a rapidly flowing tidal estuary, offering engineering difficulties which make it the most remarkable tunnel in the world.

HEBREW BUTCHERS

A Year's Study Fits the Executioner for the Position of "Shoshet."

The custom of the Hebrews of killing cattle after the manner prescribed by the Mosaic law, which has recently been prohibited in some parts of Germany on the ground of "cruelty to animals," has been in vogue in Nashville a number of years, says the *Union* of that city. According to the Jewish law, which was laid down by Moses, no butcher is allowed to kill his own cattle. This must be done by a functionary known by the title of "shoshet," who receives his title directly from the Jewish congregation. A year's study is required by a person to fit him for the position of "shoshet." The manner of killing, as described to a *Union* reporter by one of the butchers, who practiced the custom for many years, is quite interesting.

"The doomed animal's head is drawn down to a ring in the floor, whereupon a rope is fastened to the creature's left hind leg, which is then hoisted up until the body falls over on its side, thus compelling the animal to stand upon its forefeet with its head resting upon its horns. At this juncture the shoshet, armed with a long knife, the blade of which is some two feet in length and as sharp as a razor, advances to the animal's head and rubs his hand over the neck in order to find a soft place. This done, he deftly and quickly draws the deadly weapon across the animal's throat. He is only allowed to make one cut and two slashes. No one is allowed to touch the animal until it has bled to death. When life is extinct it is laid upon its back to be dressed.

"The next thing done by the shoshet is to insert his arm on the inside of the carcass and ascertain whether the lungs are perfectly free from the ribs. If such is found to be the case the lungs are drawn out, placed upon a table and thoroughly tested, in order to ascertain their condition, for upon this depends the healthfulness of the meat. The test is accomplished by blowing up the lungs. If they are found to be air-tight the shoshet attaches his official seal to the meat, and no meat can be sold to Hebrew customers unless so branded. The seal contains the word 'Kosher,' printed in Hebrew characters. The entire process is in accordance with the rules laid down in the Mosaic law."

"Do you consider this manner of killing cattle cruel, as has been charged by the press of Germany?" asked the reporter.

"Cruel? No, sir; just the contrary. It is in my opinion, the only perfectly humane way to kill. Animals slaughtered in this manner die a perfectly painless death, which is far from being the case with the modern style of knocking animals on the head, half a dozen blows being often necessary before the poor creature is completely stunned. The Jewish mode of killing has been proven by some of the most learned men of the world to be the best method of killing cattle. One good effect resulting from this mode of slaughtering is that every drop of blood is run out of the carcass before it is dressed, the Mosaic law forbidding Jews to eat the blood of animals. The same law regulates the eating of pork, which is also deemed uncleanly meat.

According to the strict orthodox law a shoshet was required to repeat a prayer before doing the killing. He received fifty cents a head, which made his position quite lucrative. Calves and sheep, as well as beeves, were required to be killed in the manner prescribed by the Mosaic law. Even poultry was included in the list, and all chickens, geese, turkeys and other fowls eaten by the Hebrews had to be killed by the shoshet. Two nights before the Jewish New Year a regular procession of Jewish people, mostly servants and children, could be seen filing into the Jewish butcher shops, laden with baskets containing live poultry. The poultry was all killed by the shoshet. The Jews were obliged to pick the poultry dry instead of loosening the feathers with hot water, as Gentiles do, and the former custom still prevails among them, but the manner of killing cattle, just described, has been to some extent abandoned."

The Umbrella in Poker Playing.

From Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.

One of the old timers was telling at Macon the other day of the tricks of gamblers of his day. There was one man, since reformed, and who now stands well, who came down from Atlanta about once a month and cleaned up the Macon boys at poker. This was many years ago, and when Atlanta was but a village. As might be expected, the Macon boys used every effort to prevent him. One rainy night the Atlanta man came down, and after supper was seated at a table up stairs in a building on Mulberry street. But the boys had fixed for him. A small hole had been bored in the ceiling just over the table, and a wire run through the ceiling and down the side and floor of the room until it reached the side of the table opposite the dreaded poker player. Here the wire was fastened to a piece of wood against which the sitter kept his foot. In this way it was intended that the man above the ceiling could see the Atlanta man's hand and communicate pointers by slight jerks of the wire. That night the Atlanta sport lost heavily. At first he thought his luck bad, but the cards were good, and he mentally concluded that something besides bad luck was causing his money to get on the other side of the table by the hundreds. The Macon boys who were in the secret were in high glee over the victory. Finally the Atlanta man caught on, and reaching down by his side deliberately picked up his umbrella and raised it above his head. This shut off the view of the man above, and in a short time the Atlanta sport had won back his money and cleaned up the Macon boys; as usual.

IN A CAVE OF GOLD.

A Bewildering Story of Lost Riches Which Were Searched for for Many Years.

From the Laramie Boomerang.

On the northern border of the great National park, where rise the towering peaks of the Snow mountains, there has long lived a man known as "The Wanderer." This man has never had, in the many years he has been known to the hunters and trappers of the region, any settled habitation, but has wandered backward and forward through the Snow mountains, apparently ever on the search for something. Scattered through the mountains he has several rude huts in which he sojourned for a few days at a time, only to take up again the weary circle of his endless search. By the men of rifle and trap he has long been considered crazy, and the Indians of the section have evidently thought the same of him, and with the well-known pity entertained by the red tribes for those mentally afflicted by the great Spirit, have never molested him in any way. From a hunter and trapper of the Snow mountains, who was in Laramie a few days ago, the scribe learned of the "wanderer's" singular life and of his death, which took place some two months ago. The old man was found in one of his numerous halting places by a party of hunters several days after his wanderings had ceased forever.

An examination of the papers on his person showed that his had been a madness full of method, and revealed a tale before which the story of Ali Baba and the robbers' cave pales into insignificance. The old man whose name was ascertained to be Arthur Bethanny, though he had probably not heard it called for a score of years, came to the Snow mountains about twenty-five years ago in the prime and vigor of a youthful manhood. A native of Pennsylvania, his youthful blood had been fired by accounts of the great West, and he had started for the new country, joining an exploring and hunting party at St. Louis. The party penetrated into Wyoming, passed throught the Big Horn basin, and in the late fall of 1861 found themselves on the headwaters of the Clarke fork of the Yellowstone. Following up the Clarke fork they soon came upon the canon of the stream, and, entering it, passed through and came out among the mountains in the confines of the great national park. Here they inaugurated a grand hunt among the mountain game they found so plentiful. One day Bethanny wandered away from the party in pursuit of a bear he had wounded, and followed the trail into the Snow mountains. In a deep and rocky gorge he ran his game to earth, and saw him enter an opening in the side of the gorge. On approaching the opening he saw that it must lead into a cavern of considerable extent, and at once boldly followed the game. He soon found the bear, just dead from its wounds.

But where did he find it? In the midst of a scene of dazzling splendor. The entire interior of the cavern was a mass of virgin gold studded with dazzling gems. From seams overhead there came only a small amount of light, and in the semi-obscurity the gems gave forth luminous rays and the pure ore filled the cavern with a golden sheen. Scarcely able to believe the evidence of his senses, Bethanny examined the precious stones of the cavern at first with fear and trembling, and then with the wildest transports of joy. In the narrow, rocky seams which traversed the golden mass of the cavern walls he recognized the diamond's brilliant white, the red flame of the ruby and the flashes of beautiful bluish green peculiar to the turquoise. With head in a whirl and heart beating tumultuously, Bethanny left the gorgeous cavern to tell his comrades of his extraordinary discovery, for there was enough riches there to make them all Rothschilds. But scarcely had he emerged from the cavern when he found himself enveloped in a sudden and whirling mountain snow storm. In vain he tried again to find the cavern entrance, and in his search he must have wandered far away from the locality. All night the storm raged, and when morning broke, cold and gray, he found that he was hopelessly lost. The snow covered the ground to a depth of many inches, and he could neither find the cave nor his way back to his companions. To be brief, he passed the long winter amid the deep mountain snows, and when spring came at last he renewed his search for the cavern of gold and gems, and searched for it till death came.

WEALTHY NEGROES.

Colored Citizens Worth from Half a Million Down.

John W. Cromwell, a negro journalist in Philadelphia, says the Atlanta *Constitution*, has compiled an exhibit of the business condition of his race in America.

The Carolinas take the lead in the number of well-to do negroes. North Carolina has twenty who are worth from $10,000 to $30,000 each. In South Carolina the negroes own $10,000,000 worth of property. In Charleston fourteen men represent $200,000. Thomas R. Smalls is worth $18,000, and Charles C. Leslie is worth $12,000. The family of Noisettes, truck farmers, are worth $150,000. In the city savings bank the negroes have $124,936.35 on deposit. One man has over $5,000. He recently bought a $10,000 plantation and paid $7,000 in cash.

In Philadelphia John McKee is worth half a million. He owns 400 houses. Several are worth $100,000 each.

The negroes of New York own from five to six million dollars' worth of real estate. P. A. White, a wholesale druggist, is worth a quarter of a million, and has an annual business of $200,000. Catharine Black is worth $150,000.

In New Jersey the negroes own $2,000,000 worth of real estate. Baltimore has more negro home owners than any other large city. Nineteen men are worth a total of $800,000. John Thomas, the wealthiest, is worth about $150,000. Less than one hundred negroes in Washington are worth a total of $1,000,000.

In Louisiana the negroes pay taxes on $15,000,000 in New Orleans and $30,000,000 in the State. Jonie Lafon, a French quadroon, is worth $1,000,000. The Mercer Bros., clothiers, carry a stock of $300,000. Missouri has twenty-seven negroes worth $1,000,000, in amounts ranging from $20,000 to $25,000.

The richest colored woman in the South, Amanda Eubanks, made so by the will of her white father, is worth $400,000, and lives near Augusta, Ga. Chicago, the home of eighteen thousand colored people, has three firms in business whose proprietors represent $20,000 each, one $15,000, and nine $10,000. The Eastlake Furniture Company is worth $20,000. A. J. Scott has $35,000 invested in the livery business, and is worth $100,000, including a well-stocked farm in Michigan. Mrs. John Jones and Richard Grant are worth $70,000 each. A. G. White, of St. Louis, formerly purveyor of the Anchor Line of steamers, after financial reverses, has, since the age of 45, retrieved his fortunes and accumulated $30,000. Mrs. M. Carpenter, a San Francisco colored woman, has a bank account of $5,000, and Mrs. Mary Pleasant has an income from eight houses in San Francisco, a ranch near San Mateo, and $100,000 in government bonds. In Marysville, Cal., twelve individuals are the owners of ranches valued in the aggregate from $150,000 to $180,000. One of them, Mrs. Peggie Breden, has besides a bank account of $10,000.

These statistics show that the brother in black is making some headway in the world. He is learning to "tote his own skillet."

Tobacco—A Parable.

From the Richmond, Va., Whig.

Then shall the kingdom of Satan be likened unto a grain of tobacco seed, which, though exceedingly small, being cast into the ground, grew and became a great plant, and spread its leaves rank and broad, so that huge and vile worms made their habitations thereon.

And it came to pass, in the course of time, that the sons of men beheld it and thought it beautiful to look upon and much to be desired to make lads look big and manly. So they put forth their hands and did chew thereof. And some it made ill and others to vomit most filthily. Yet they returned to their chewing, and it grew upon them so that they became weak and unmanly and said: "We are enslaved, and can't cease from chewing it." And the mouths of all that were enslaved became foul and were seized with a violent spitting, and they did spit even in ladies' parlors and in the house of the Lord. And the saints of the most high were greatly plagued thereby.

And, in the course of time, it came also to pass that others snuffed it and were taken suddenly with nasal spasms and did sneeze with mighty sneezes, insomuch that their eyes were filled with tears and they did look exceedingly silly.

And yet others cunningly wrought the leaves thereof into rolls, and did set fire to one end thereof and suck vehemently at the other end thereof, and did look very grave and calf-like; and the smoke of their defilement ascended up forever and forever.

And the cultivation thereof became a great and mighty business in the earth, and the merchantmen waxed rich by the commerce thereof. And it came to pass that even the ministers of grace defiled themselves therewith, and the poor who could not buy bread nor shoes nor books for their little ones spent their earnings for it.

And the Lord was greatly displeased therewith and said: "Wherefore this waste? Why do these little ones lack bread and shoes and books? Turn now your fields into corn and wheat and put this evil thing from you, and be separate and defile not yourself any more; and I will bless you and cause my face to shine upon you."

But they all exclaimed with one accord: "We cannot cease from chewing, snuffing and puffing. We are slaves to the weed."

Dana at Work.

Charles A. Dana enters his office every day at about eleven o'clock. The first thing he does is to look at a card sent up from the counting room giving the circulation of the paper as compared with the circulation of the previous day. This has the opposite effect of Abram S. Hewitt's breakfast, for if the circulation shows signs of coming up there is joy in the editorial heart; if it goes down look out for squalls. Mr. Dana next opens his personal letters and glances through the standing proof-sheets, "killing" such articles as do not meet with his approval and making many emendations and alterations. He usually reads the New York daily newspapers before reaching the office. After sifting his proofs he picks up the leading papers of the country and carefully scans them. Most of the extracts are culled by Mr. Dana. He keeps a stenographer to whom he dictates many of the editorials and paragraphs printed in the paper. The fads of the *Sun* are all looked after by him, such as the Fraudulent President, the office cat, G. W. Childs, the mortuary bard, Henry Ward Beecher, and "the Civil Service Humbug." Mr. Dana is a remarkable linguist, and at one time he was overheard conversing in Spanish, French, German and Italian with visitors of those nationalities who had dropped into the editorial sanctum. At times he amuses himself with making difficult translations for the columns of his paper. The *Sun* has no editorial council; Mr. Dana tells each editor in clear, concise terms exactly what he wants. When they make suggestions his decisions are prompt and to the point.

"ON WHEELS."

BICYCLIST STEVENS TRAVELING

The American Wheelman Experiences Rough Treatment in China.

Just as every one thinks that Thomas Stevens has been killed by the savages the American bicyclist bobs up serenely. When last heard from he was in the neighborhood of Shanghai, and this is what the *Courier* of that place says of him:

This morning a very much travel-stained, unwashed, unshaved, unshorn, unfed, slipshod and altogether disreputable looking specimen of the genius Fankwae (foreign devil) appeared mysteriously and unannounced upon our bound. He bestrode a queer looking vehicle that the Celestials of the middle kingdom had never seen the like of before; consequently a numerous and highly demonstrative crowd of these most inquisitive of mortals brought up the rear, until they themselves were suddenly brought up at the gate of the English Consulate. I need hardly add that the cause of all the commotion was Mr. Thomas Stevens on his bicycle, who had arrived, after one of the most trying and eventful of his tours, some two weeks later than he had expected.

Stevens tells of his journey in the following strain: "Starting from Canton on Oct. 13, I had expected to reach Kiukiang inside of twenty days; but calculations based on my experience in other countries failed me entirely in China. I found it a totally different country from any of the others I had traversed, both as regards roads, people, accommodation and experiences generally. It would be little exaggeration to say that the only roads in South China are the rivers, and no exaggeration whatever to say that the only proper way to travel is with a boat, in which one can live as in a house. Strictly speaking there are no roads at all as we understand the term, only narrow footpaths leading here, there and everywhere, and yet nowhere in particular—an intricate maze of tracks about the rice fields, in which a stranger finds himself hopelessly bewildered to commence with and invariably lost at last. The first day out from Canton, after traveling, I should think, thirty miles, I found myself in a village about thirteen miles out.

"I persevered for four days, hoping the roads would improve; at the end of which time I arrived in a country where were no paths, no paddy fields; only the Pe-kiang River and the rocky mountains sloping to the water's edge. A sampan would take me down stream and back to Canton in three days.

"Four days' poling, rowing and towing on a little sampan to Chao-choo-foo, and four more, with coolies carrying the bicycle, brought me over the Meeling Pass and into the province of Kiang-tse. Striking the headwaters of the Kan-kiang River at Nan-hung, I might have come down stream all the way to the Poyang Hoo. I found the paths in Kiang-tse, however, quite an improvement on those of Quangtung, and bicycled my way down to Kingan-foo.

"So far, I had got along without serious trouble with the people. Kan-tchou-foo, I had been told, was a risky city to visit; but I trundled the bicycle through it from one end to the other, in the middle of a surging, shouting crowd, and, beyond getting my helmet knocked off a few times, was offered no indignities. Ta-ho was the first city where the authorities saw fit to favor me with an escort; they sent a couple of soldiers with me to Kin-gan-foo. They evidently knew what they were about; for I should have fared badly had I reached Kin-gan-foo alone, not knowing the direct road to the Yamen. The soldiers betrayed anxiety as we approached the city; the mob collected, and while yet several hundred yards from the Yamen the stones began to come and wild yells for the Fankwae rent the air. Missiles that would have knocked me senseless had I been wearing an ordinary hat, only made dents in the big pith solar topee I had worn through India, and which effectually protected my head and shoulders. I escaped into the Yamen with but few trifling bruises and one spoke broken out of the bicycle; but one of the soldiers got badly hurt.

"Proclamations were sent out by the Che-hsien, and toward midnight the mob had finally dispersed. I was then placed aboard a sampan, and with a guard of six soldiers spirited off down the stream. After this the authorities never allowed me to travel by bicycle, but passed me on down stream by boat from town to town, under guard, until we reached Wu-ching on the Poyang Hoo, when, by much persuasion, I obtained permission to take a short cut across the country to Kiukiang, but with an escort."

To this account the Shanghai *Courier* of Nov. 18, adds: "Mr. Stevens, after seeing the British Consul at Kiukiang, took passage in the Steamer *Peking*, and arrived here this afternoon."

Durham's Factories.

From the Durham Plant.

At the close of this year we find that 1,700 men, women and children are employed in the factories of Durham, and this does not include the warehouses and prize rooms, which would raise the total to 2,500. The average wages of the factory employes is $7.00 per week; therefore the amount paid out every Saturday night by the factories alone is $12,250, and the money is as sure to be paid as Saturday is to come. Of this amount, it is carefully estimated that $7,000 is paid to our merchants for provisions and dry goods, $2,000 to the land holders for rent, and $3,000 to the grog dealers before midnight, and the remaining $250 is laid aside for a rainy day. $49,000 is in circulation every month in Durham and $588,000 in one year. The wages of the employes in the other business interests of Durham will amount to something near $200,000, making the total amount of money in circulation here during one year $788,000. As to the amount in circulation, we may swell it by stating that the warehouses sold sixteen million pounds of leaf tobacco for the farmers, since January last, at an average of ten cents per pound or $1,600,000 for the entire amount sold. Of this, at least $300,000 was left with our merchants. And now summing up the grand total of money in circulation in Durham in one year's time we find that over $1,000,000 have passed through the hands of the merchants and more than $2,000,000 through the hands of the citizens of our town. All from tobacco alone.

Observer and Gazette.

G. G. MYROVER, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY,..........JANUARY 6, 1887.

WEBSTER SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE.

Special to the Observer and Gazette.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 5, 1887.—L. S. Overman Democratic caucus nominee for Speaker on 1st ballot. Overman 43, Leazer 8, Holt 3.
THOS. H. SUTTON.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 5, 1887.—House organized. Webster Speaker. Vote stood—Webster 59, Overman 57. Four independents voted with us, viz: Long, Gatling, Walters, Parham. Every Democrat voted straight.
THOS. H. SUTTON.

A JOINT MEETING.

At the December meeting of the Board of Agriculture, the night of the 18th of January, 1887, was fixed for a meeting to be set apart for the discussion of topics appertaining to the material interests of the State.

This appointment is made in obedience to section 2 of the act "Establishing a Department of Agriculture, Immigration and Statistics," ect.

The object is for the benefit of the farmers of the State, and a large attendance is respectfully solicited.

A. M. SCALES,
Chairman Ex-Officio Board of Agriculture.

T. K. BRUNER, Acting Secretary.

N. B.—The railroads will sell tickets at the same rates as obtains at the annual State fair.

Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 15, 1886.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

We wish the many readers of the OBSERVER AND GAZETTE a happy New Year. "Into each life some rain must fall," and it cannot always be sunshine even with the most favored; but we sincerely hope the rain of sorrow will fall not into the life of a single one of our readers during 1887. May the clouds be far down the horizon of the dim future. Should trouble and adversity come, however, may they fall upon hearts strong to endure and steadfast in the belief that "He doeth all things well."

True happiness, after all, is but the result of duty well-performed. Therefore, we cannot do better than wish for everyone an abundance of faith, courage and earnestness of purpose during the year upon which we have just entered.

"It's no' in books, it's no' in gear
To make us truly blest:
If happiness has not her seat
And centre in the breast,
We may be wise, or rich, or great,
But never can be blest."

THE AUDITOR'S REPORT.

The State Auditor has made his report for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1886. The receipts from the public fund amounted to $835,-421.03; the disbursements footed up $1,172,-652.31. After deducting several items from both sides, the "legitimate" receipts from the "ordinary" revenues were $650,601.03, and the "legitimate" disbursements were $680,572.97.

The Auditor says: "The latest returns received at this office show the assessed value of real and personal property to be in round numbers $202,000,000, and a levy of twenty-three cents on every hundred dollars value of property, in addition to the revenues derived from other sources, would seem to be sufficient for all legitimate purposes, provided, however, there is no considerable increase of aggregate appropriations."

Had we not best be very cautious in regard to a reduction of taxation? We trust the Auditor is correct in his estimate that twenty-three cents on every hundred dollars in an assessment of $202,000,000 will be sufficient. When his published report for last year, however, shows the "legitimate" receipts to be $30,000 less than the "legitimate" disbursements, we cannot see the wisdom of making haste to reduce taxes, yet awhile. We do not recollect the assessment by which the taxes included in the Auditor's report were collected, but it strikes us that a shortage of $30,000 does not offer much encouragement for a reduction under ordinary circumstances.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The North Carolina Legislature assembled in Raleigh on yesterday. We hope the members have all gone to the capital fully determined to do some good, substantial work. Let there be only enough speech-making to carry through much-needed measures. In our humble opinion we do not need many new laws. We have some now on the books (good ones, too,) which are a dead-letter, because they are not enforced.

Do away with the crop lien law, preserve the present system of county government, pass an act providing for convict labor on the public roads, pass Mr. T. H. Sutton's mechanic's lien law—do these things, legislators, and we believe your fellow-citizens will rise up and call you blessed.

LET US MAKE FAYETTEVILLE A WINTER RESORT.

We have running into Fayetteville the C. F. & Y. V. and Atlantic Coast Line Railroads, two of the best equipped and pleasantest lines to travel over in the Southern States. Both of them make close connection with the great Northern railways, and the journey from most points in the Northern and Northwestern States can be accomplished with comparatively little fatigue by invalids. Our climate is mild and exceedingly healthy. Why, then, cannot Fayetteville be made a winter resort for some of the thousands of Northerners who annually seek the Southern States to escape the rigorous weather of their own homes?

Other towns in our State are bidding for this profitable class of visitors, and with success, too, as we shall show further on in this article. Health-seekers are generally people who have plenty of money and do not mind spending it to obtain what they want. But for all that, the comforts and luxuries which they look upon as indispensable must be easy of access and forthcoming on short notice. Therefore, in the building of hotels in our Southern country, we believe that it will be found a paying investment to introduce all the conveniences to be found in the modern hotels of large cities. Let them also be homelike, (as much so as a public house can be) and the weary invalid will be more apt to seek health and renewed strength under their roofs. Fayetteville is a happy medium between the bustling, noisy city and the lonely one-horse country town: in consequence, while the invalid can find rest and quiet he is not weighed down with a feeling of utter loneliness nor oppressed with the thought of being cut off from the outside world.

It requires effort, however, to obtain anything in this world that is worth the having. Some of our sister towns, being aware of that fact, are using efforts to secure Northern visitors during the winter months, as will be seen by the following from the report of Mr. John T. Patrick, State Immigration Agent. The *italics* are ours. Mr. Patrick says:

In order to best help our people and induce the better class of immigration to the State, we have seconded every effort made to build up in North Carolina such winter resorts as have made Aiken, S. C., Thomasville, Ga., and Jacksonville, Fla., famous resorts for Northern invalids.

Some few who do not understand this work, and the *necessity on the part of the people to co-operate* with us before success can be attained, have expressed an opinion that we have given special preference to particular sections, to the neglect of others. We have seconded the efforts made by the people in every section of North Carolina, and stand ready to aid when co-operation is extended. We have never felt at liberty or thought it was honest, right or just to turn people from the places, where by *judicious work and advertising, on the part of the people* of particular sections and particular railroads, to points where there are no efforts made on the part of the railroads or people. We have never spent a dollar of State money to advertise any particular section; such advertising has been done *by the railroads and people;* for instance, *at Southern Pines, a place that is coming into prominence as a winter resort, the residents of Manly gave money and land to have the section brought into notice and developed.* The people were aided in their efforts by the *Seaboard Air-Line Railroad officials* in a most liberal way. We have only extended to them the aid that was due and just and which we were in duty bound to do.

Similar efforts are being made by the people around Newberne, aided by the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad, and by the citizens in the section near Edenton, aided by the Norfolk& Southern Railroad and the Albemarle Steam Navigation Company. We are aiding those people, and we expect, through their co-operation, to direct Northerners there during the winter, who will spend many thousand dollars every year.

The success that has followed these efforts has been much better than was anticipated, considering the short period that we have been at work. During the present winter, five thousand people will stop in the State and spend, on an average, thirty dollars each, the larger part of this money going into the hands of farmers to pay for meats, poultry, eggs, butter and other supplies necessary to run hotels. The farmer expends the money for labor, and the laborer passes it over to the merchant and tradesmen. Money brought in through this channel goes directly to the people and is very evenly distributed among all classes.

Besides the money spent with the hotel proprietors, by the health and pleasure seekers and sportsmen, there is exceeding forty dollars a day spent with them by Northern men who are seeking lands, homes and investments. We have had on an average, the year round, for the past twelve months, twenty such men in the State, and they spend about two dollars per day, making a total for the year of fourteen thousand six hundred dollars; besides the money spent at our hotels, a large amount goes to livery stable men for hire of conveyances, and a very large sum is paid to our State roads for transportation. We have no exact way of keeping posted as to the amount, but certainly not less than forty thousand dollars goes to the railway lines. Fifty thousand dollars has been expended in building material and to native mechanics for erecting houses for winter use. This gives us a total amount placed into the hands of our own people, as follows:

To hotels from pleasure and health seekers	$150,000.00
To hotels from prospectors and land buyers	14,600.00
To livery-stable men about	3,000.00
To native lumbermen and mechanics	50,000.00
Total	$217,600.00

THE DEATH OF GEN. LOGAN.

The recent death of Gen. John A. Logan, United States Senator from Illinois, removes from the field of politics one of the most prominent figures in the *personnel* of either party; with, perhaps, two or three exceptions, the most influential and potent factor in the councils and administration of that great faction which still controls one department of the government—faulty in character, erratic and inconsistent in his political methods, but, withal, a leader among men.

Gen. Logan gathered laurels from more than one party arena, having been elected to Congress in 1856 as a Democrat, serving as Presidential elector on the ticket which elected James Buchanan, and warmly supporting the compromise candidacy of Stephen A. Douglas in 1860.

With the heartiness and even violence so characteristic of his nature, he espoused the Union cause, and served throughout the war with distinction, accompanying Sherman in his celebrated "March to the Sea," and, if we mistake not, leading the dangerous movement which attempted to turn Gen. Joe Johnston's left flank in the second day's fight at Bentonville in this State, and which was so signally defeated by Gen. Wade Hampton.

A member of the Court of Impeachment of Andrew Johnson, he was elected to the House of Representatives in 1868 and to the United States Senate in 1871, retaining his seat in that body from that time until his death, except the two years from 1877 to 1879, during which he was succeeded by Judge David Davis. His candidacy for the Presidency before the national Republican convention of 1884 and his subsequent acceptance of the second place on the ticket are still fresh in the minds of our readers, and the preliminary forecasting of the political horoscope had already designated him as the most available Presidential candidate of his party for 1888.

Bitter and unrelenting in his sectional prejudices, he could not fail to be the shining hero of the Grand Army of the Republic; an uncompromising foe, his persecution of Gen. Fitz John Porter has no parallel in the history of similar legislation—but his memory is spared the reproach of the meanness of the devious ways which held together his party "by the cohesive power of public plunder," and he died a poor and honest man.

☞ Mr. Webster, who was yesterday elected Speaker of the House, is from Rockingham county. He is an Independent.

A List of Public School Teachers.

We are indebted to Mr. H. McD. Robinson, our efficient and indefatigable Superintendent of Public Instruction, for the following complete list of persons examined and approved by him as teachers in the public schools of Cumberland county during the school year beginning Dec. 1, 1885, and ending Dec. 1, 1886:

WHITES.

First Grade—Hamilton McMillan, M. D. McNeill, D. C. Geddie, N. A. Sinclair, Angus Munroe, Misses Edith Lee, Mary E. McMillan, Kate Pearsall, Lizzie McPherson, Marian Marsh, Flora McPherson, P. C. Newton, Julia Monroe, Bettie W. Evans, Kate McArthur, Lizzie Munn, Kate Fairley, L. E. Marsh, Janie McDougald, Mrs. Mary A. Monroe, W. G. Wright, Henry E. King, Ralph Jessup, H. A. Keith, Mrs. John Worth, Dixon McLeran, Archd. Monroe, J. E. Shaw.

Second Grade—D. A. Cooper, Dural McBryde, R. B. Strickland, J. C. Buie, Theo. Byrd, W. F. Surles, George H. King, L. A. Bethune, Allen M. Barbrey, Misses S. E. Buie, Alice Devane, Mary H. Carver, Carrie Williams, Minnie Shaw.

Third Grade—W. C. Dicks, J. T. Bynum, Misses Amanda Parker, Alice Jones, Mary McPhail, Isabel Thames, M. V. McDougald.

Total: 1st grade 28, 2nd 14, 3rd 7—49.

COLORED.

First Grade—David G. Bryant, Henry Cain, Chas. D. Croom, Danl. M. Culbreth, C. J. Campbell, D. H. McLean, R. A. Simmons, Ed. Evans, Frank Williams, Clinton Cain, Chas. Smith, Benj. H. Henderson, Henry Williams, Waddy Mitchell, J. W. Bain, Misses Kate Bain, Clara Chesnutt, Mary Evans, Georgie Simmons, Sallie Elliott, Mary E. Prince, Hettie McNeill, Emma Council.

Second Grade—Frank B. Cain, Caleb Holmes, L. A. Patrick, W. H. Jones, Hector McDonald, R. McN. Williams, J. S. Stanton, John Brinkley, C. B. Hogans, W. H. C. Levy, J. E. McLean, C. D. Waddell, Misses Hattie Armstrong, Susie McNeill, Mary McNeill, Alice N. Evans, Clara Freeman, Mary Evans, Georgie Simmons.

Third Grade—Robert McKenzie, A. B. Harrington, J. H. McNeill, Thos. Williams, Chas. D. Croom, Misses Mary Scurlock, Bettie McArthur.

Total: 1st grade 19, 2nd 19, 3rd 8—46.

Per cent. of failures: for whites, .075 per cent.; for colored, .20 per cent.

Commissioners' Court.

The Commissioners of Cumberland County met at the Court House on January 3rd, 1887, according to law. Present—W. B. Draughon, Chairman; A. B. Williams, A. A. McKethan, Jr., A. J. Bethune, Wm. H. Elliot. The minutes of last meeting were read and approved. Robert Stevens was allowed $4.00 per month for one month only. Ann E. Davis and Silas Gainey were ordered to the Poor House. All paupers outside of Poor House are discontinued. The following were allowed:

D. M. McDonald, supplies to	50	paupers		$88.75.
Hugh McCall,	" "	1	"	1.50.
H. B. Butler,	" "	2	"	9.00
W. L. Nunalee,	" "	1	"	4.00
J. B. Hair,	" "	2	"	13.50
D. H. Ray,	" "	1	"	35.00
J. & O. Evans,	" "	1	"	4.00
D. H. West,	" "	1	"	4.00
Jas. N. McNeill & Co.,			"	18.54
J. R. McNeill & Son, coffin,				1.50
D. M. McDonald, supplies to Poor House,				8.66
W. T. Sloan, Supt. of Poor House,				32.36
J. W. Autry, repairs South River bridge,				34.50
D. J. Ray,	" Nicholson Creek		"	23.75
J. A. Johnson,	" Juniper Creek		"	22.00
H. J. Hall,	" Devane Mill		"	16.75
John Carter,	" Creeche's		"	3.85
H. J. McKay, building Buffalo			"	57.50
Jas. D. McNeill, lumber for Mill Branch bridge				8.50
M. B. Crumpler,	" Williams' Mill bridge			4.32
A. B. Porter,	" Little River		"	3.00
Neill McQueen, jail account,				54.90
J. R. McNeill & Son, repairs on Court House,				4.80

The following persons were elected by the Board:

Thos. H. Sutton, County Attorney; Dr. J. A. Hodges, Physician; W. T. Sloan, Supt. Poor House; J. R. McNeill & Son to continue to furnish coffins for the county; W. H. Downing and George Cade appointed overseers of the fence around the No-fence or Stock Law district in Flea Hill Township.

Petition of J. M. Record to retail liquor laid on the table.

License of J. A. Burns & Co. to retail liquor was transferred to W. C. Waddill.

Petition of D. J. Ray to secure value of land laid on table.

Jas. McP. Geddie, Geo. A. Douglas, Wesley Musslewhite and Henry Clark, constables elect in their respective townships, gave their bonds.

The C. F. & Y. V. to Wilmington.

At a recent joint meeting, of the President and Directors of the C. F. & Y. V. Railway and a commission appointed by the city of Wilmington terms and conditions as to the extension of the roadto that point were agreed upon. These terms, if approved of by the Board of Aldermen, will be submitted to a vote of the citizens on March 11th next. They are as followes:

First. The city of Wilmington will subscribe $150,000 to the capital stock of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Company, to be paid in such instalments as are hereinafter provided.

Second. The payment of the first instalment of said subscription to be made in cash on thirty year six per cent. coupon bonds of the said city at par, at the option of the said city, and the first payments shall determine the character of all future payments whether in bonds or cash.

Third. Whenever the said railway company shall haye completed five miles of road, beginning at Wilmington, the city shall pay over to the said railway company $10,000 on said subscription, and shall continue to pay in like instalments as each consecutive section of five miles of said road is built, until its completion, when the balance, if any, of the entire subscription of $150,000 shall be paid. The railway company shall have a depot within the corporate limits of the city. The certificate of the Chief Engineer of the railway company of the completion of any section to be evidence upon which said bonds or cash shall be paid.

Fourth. In exchange for each $10,000 paid over to the railway company said company shall turn over to the city an equal amount of certificates of the capital stock of said company.

Fifth. Work of construction shall commence within four months after the ratification of the subscription, in accordance with the act of Assembly, and shall continue without interruption until its completion within a reasonable time.

Railroad Meeting in Harnett.

LILLINGTON, N. C., Jan'y 3, 1887.

To the Editor of the Observer and Gazette:

A large meeting of the citizens of Harnett held at the Court House to-day. On motion, J. P. Hodges, Esq., was appointed Chairman and B. F. Shaw, Secretary.

The chairman explained the object of the meeting. That he was advised by counsel that a County subscription of seventy-five thousand dollars was the most advisable, and a resolution was passed asking the County Commissioners to order an election to be held on the subscription of $75,000 to the Lynchburg, Durham and Fayetteville Railroad.

The County Commissioners ordered an election to be held on the 22nd of February, 1887, on the question of County subscription.
B. F. SHAW, Sec'y.

A Card.

DIAL, N. C., Dec. 27, 1886.

To the Editor of the Observer and Gazette:

Please insert the following in your paper. No one is better prepared to appreciate a favor than one who has had all his food for man and beast for a half year consumed by fire, and especially at such a time as the present, which is my case, as well as my means to pay my debts for the present year. Through your paper I propose to express my thanks to those who have aided me in my loss. Mr. J. D. Worrell has given me 11 bushels of corn, 3 bushels of wheat, 6 bushels of peas and 3 loads of forage. Mr. John McDuffie has given me 1,000 feet of lumber. Such can but call forth the gratitude of my heart.
J. LUTHER.

The Tobacco Question Again.

SHOE HEEL, N. C., Dec. 27, 1886.

To the Editor of the Observer and Gazette:

In the last issue of your paper you referred to a statement in the *Carolina Union* of tobacco sales made at the Fayetteville Warehouse, which was reported incorrectly by the *Union*, as the amount sold by the writer was 452 lbs., and not 240 lbs., as reported, which really makes a more unfavorable exhibit for all parties concerned. There was no intention on the part of the writer to do anything to the disparagement or prejudice of the Warehouse or those interested, but simply to answer the many inquiries as to my success in tobacco culture, and to let the people see for themselves. The writer, being personally acquainted with the gentlemen managing the Warehouse, knows them to be highly honorable gentlemen, who would scorn to do an improper act; and, so far as the results of the sale on that occasion are concerned, he doubts not it was the best could be done under the circumstances.

The tobacco was pronounced by an experienced gentleman whom I had employed to put it in hand and pack for me to be a pretty fair average lot of tobacco, which when manufactured would bring from 30 to 50 cents per pound. I see from your statement that the Warehouse also lost money on the purchase. If so, which I take to be true, I am also sorry for the purchasing party unless they manufacture it, where I see the only chance to make money in the tobacco business. You say if tobacco is properly cultivated and will class first quality, there is money in its cultivation. But these "ifs" are the insurmountable obstacles in the pathway of tobacco culture. It is impossible to have it that way. Out of the 452 lbs. produced I was able to get only 7 lbs. that brought 14 cents, although it was well-handled. The writer expects to plant again more largely, but if he does he will manufacture it and will perhaps go to the Fayetteville Warehouse to buy cheaper than he can make it.

My advice, therefore, to the producer is, if you cultivate tobacco, form a combination with your neighbors, as some of my neighbors are now doing, and manufacture it into smoking or twist, which will cost but little, and then you may rely on fair profits, if the present prices are maintained, which we have no doubt they will be.

Most Respectfully,
M. McRAE.

Tournament in 71st.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Jan. 4, 1887.

To the Editor of the Observer and Gazette:

One of the most enjoyable occasions during the Christmas holidays was a tournament in 71st. For two or three weeks previous to the day appointed for a "test of skill and chivalry," but little else was talked about or thought of by those most interested. Time rolled on, and at last Tuesday, December 28th, the day appointed for this interesting event, arrived. The day was cool but not cold, and a more favorable time could not have been chosen.

The place selected was Owens' old field. Early in the day the Knights, mounted on prancing chargers, "with plumes flying and spears glittering in the sun," appeared upon the field. Later, carriage after carriage rolled up, until nearly all of the beauty and chivalry of 71st was there. Many fair maidens and handsome swains came from a distance of ten and twenty miles, and by their presence and encouraging smiles added much to the enjoyment of the day.

Mr. John Davis was chief marshal, Mr. D. B. Currie time keeper, and Messrs. J. A. McPherson, H. W. Lilly and Marshall Williams were the judges.

When the lists were closed the following Knights had been entered:

Knight of Georgia—Mr. Holmes Owen; Knight of Cape Fear—Mr. Walter Williams; Knight of Quwhiffle—Mr. John Campbell; Knight of Cross Creek—Mr. G. F. Davis; Knight of Beaver Creek—Mr. George Harrington; Knight of 71st—Mr. Charles McQueen; Knight of Cumberland—Mr. Ashby Williams; Knight of Harnett—Mr. Marshall Williams; Knight of the Pines—Mr. Neill McArthur; Knight of Buckhead—Mr. John Owen.

At 12 o'clock the judges assumed their positions on the grand stand prepared for them and the riding commenced. As each Knight rode by the interest became more intense, and the chances more in doubt. At last the riding ceased and a deep silence rested upon the contestants and spectators. Dr. H. W. Lilly, in behalf of the judges, announced as the result a tie between the Knight of 71st and the Knight of Cumberland for the first prize, and a tie between the Knight of Beaver Creek and the Knight of the Pines for the third prize. These Knights again took their places and hotly contested for the prizes. Again the riding ceased, and again the announcement of the result was awaited in breathless silence. The Knight of 71st was declared to be the winner of the first prize, the Knight of Cumberland of the second, and the Knight of the Pines of the third.

The prizes were then delivered by Mr. Archie Monroe in a short, but beautiful and appropriate speech. The most difficult task was yet to be performed by the successful Knights. To select the Queen of Love and Beauty and the first and second Maids of Honor, where there were so mary lovely damsels, was no easy matter, and the Knight of 71st would have almost foregone the pleasure of being the successful Knight to have escaped this greatest of honors. The charms of that most lovely and estimable young lady of Quwhiffle, Miss Mary Graham, could not be resisted, and she was chosen Queen of Love and beauty. The Knight of Cumberland rightly judged Miss Janie Vaughn, one of the most popular and attractive young ladies of 71st, worthy of being first Maid of Honor, and the Knight of the Pines had long since decided that the beautiful and accomplished Miss Lizzie McPherson should receive any favor which he might be able to bestow, and selected her as second Maid of Honor. Each successful Knight then presented to the lady of his choice a beautiful bouquet. Thus ended the tournament, its pleasures not marred, as in the days of Knight Errantry, by leaving upon the field the blood of many a brave Knight.

On the following night, by invitation of that kind and affable gentleman, Mr. W. N. Williams, there was a party at Cottondale Hall. It was largely attended, and with music, dancing and other amusements the hours glided swiftly by. About 12 o'clock the music stopped, the dancing ceased, and all went home, speaking in most commendable terms of their host to whom largely was to be attributed the pleasures of the evening.
B.

Excitement in Texas.

Great excitement has been caused in the vicinity of Paris, Tex., by the remarkable recovery of Mr. J. E. Corley, who was so helpless he could not turn in bed, or raise his head; everybody said he was dying of consumption. A trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery was sent him. Finding relief, he bought a large bottle and a box of Dr. King's New Life Pills; by the time he had taken two boxes of Pills and two bottles of the Discovery, he was well and had gained in flesh thirty-six pounds. Trial Bottles of this Great Discovery for Consumption free at B. E. Sedberry's Drug Store.

Further Particulars of the Capture of the Express Robbers.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 1, 1887.—Robert Pinkerton and Superintendent Damsel, of the Adams Express Company, arrived here to-day from Kansas City with Fred. Witrock, and Officer Robertson, of Pinkerton's agency, brought Weaver from Chicago. Both were taken to the Four Courts and handed over to the city jailer. Witrock said that he and Haight had planned the robbery, and all stories about Mrs. Haight's having done head-work was mere talk and nothing more. Fotheringham had known nothing about the contemplated robbery and suspected nothing wrong after he (Witrock) had entered the car, until he was thrown down and disarmed. Pinkerton talked freely to a reporter about the case and said:

"We have nearly completed the work now and have turned up the largest part of the money, about $50,000. We have not added up all of our funds, but these figures are pretty nearly correct. There are still $7,000 or $8,000 out, and we expect to recover the greater part of it; so you see the express company are not such very heeavy losers after all." The major portion of the money was found under Oscar Cook's house. He was an accessory after the fact, and if convicted can be made to serve a good term in prison. Mrs. Haight knew nothing of the robbery until after it was done, and she has not been arrested. Witrock and Haight did the planning. Weaver weakened at the last moment. He was to ride on the front platform of the express car, and was to give warning of any approaching danger, but he backed out. Witrock had however to put up $3,000 to induce him to keep his mouth shut. All of that money has been recovered except a few dollars which he spent.

The Verdict Unanimous.

W. D. Sult, Druggist, Bippus, Ind., testifies: "I can recommend Electric Bitters as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles, and was cured of rheumatism of 10 years' standing." Abram Hare, Druggist, Bellville, Ohio, affirms: "The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my 20 years' experience, is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony, so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys or Blood. Only a half dollar a bottle at B. E. Sedberry's Drug Store.

The Death of Senator John A. Logan.

Senator John A. Logan diedin Washington city on Dec. 26,1886. His death, which came with startling suddenness to his family and friends, had not for some days been unexpected by his physicians. The lurking tendency to brain complication, which had been present in greater or less degree, and constantly increasing in severity during his entire illness, had prepared them to expect the worst. The racking pains which he suffered during the early days of his illness yielded to treatment, but left him in a weak and exhausted condition, from which he never rallied, and upon which fever preyed with increasing violence until the hour of his death.

The funeral took place with great pomp from the capitol at Washington on Dec. 31. An immense concourse of people attended.

Rock Creek Cemetery, in which the body of the deceased Senator will temporarily repose, adjoins the Soldiers' Home grounds, and is the oldest burial grounds in the District, having been so used since 1719. A number of magnificent forest trees shade the glebe surrounding the old Rock Creek Church.

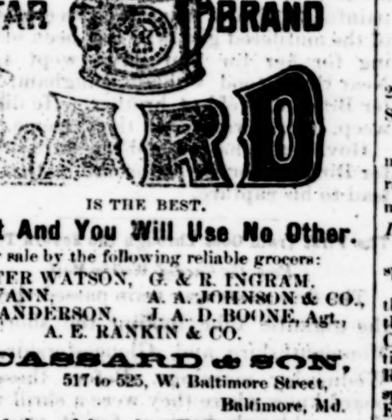
The Anarchist.

Chicago, Dec. 30, 1886.—An editorial in yesterday's edition of the *Arbeiter Zeitung* concludes as follows:

"When they (capitalists) have created a standing army, a military station, a fort Logan, that means civil war to the death and destruction to workingmen. Workingmen, small tradesmen, farmers and all thinking and liberty-loving men, have but one answer for that, namely, arming. Arm yourselves with the cheapsst, best, most effective arms, such as can be handled easiest, whether Gatling guns, Winchester rifles or pistols. Workingmen, be men! Do not stand by idle without a plan, when your enemies are arming themselves to annihilate you. Your honor, your self-esteem, demands this of you. Now there is time, but it may soon be too late."

This has, it is said, been laid before the State's Attorney.

Raleigh *News-Observer:* Reduced rates have been secured over the railroads for the benefit of those who will attend the Farmers' Convention in this city January 18th. Tickets will be issued at two cents a mile or about one fare for both ways. —Prof. H. T. J. Ludwig was re-elected Secretary of the State Grange at its meeting at Seaboard on the 15 instant.



IS THE BEST.

Try It And You Will Use No Other.

For sale by the following reliable grocers:
WALTER WATSON, G. & R. INGRAM,
J. R. VANN, A. A. JOHNSON & CO.,
H. M. ANDERSON, J. A. D. BOONE, Agt.,
A. E. RANKIN & CO.

G. CASSARD & SON,
517 to 525, W. Baltimore Street,
Baltimore, Md.

Curers of the celebrated "STAR BRAND" mild cured Hams and Breakfast Bacon.

AGENT FOR FAYETTEVILLE:
J. M. BROWN.

Notice.

The nominations for Justice of the Peace, to fill vacancies by reason of expiration of terms or new appointments, should be sent to my colleague, Mr. Shaw, or myself at as early a day as possible. The various township Executive Committees of the Democratic party will please see that the nominations are made out and lists sent to one of us as early in the session of the present General Assembly as possible.
jan 6-tf THOMAS H. SUTTON.

To the Public.

During my absence in Raleigh as a member of the Legislature, there will be no suspension or interruption of my law business. Henry L. Cook, Esq., will be found, during business hours, at my office to attend to any business of my clients and friends.
jan 6-tf THOMAS H. SUTTON.

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE For Rent.

I offer for rent a comfortable dwelling house, 300 yards from Market. Contains 4 rooms—kitchen and dining room attached. Pump of elegant water on back piazza. Now occupied by Dr. H. T. Ivy. Possession given at once. Apply to
W. J. McDONALD, JR,
dec23-1t No. 4 Green Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

F. F. F. F. F. F. F.

Holiday Supplies.

REMEMBER, YOU WILL

Find First-class, Fine, Fresh, Flavored, Fancy Family Groceies,

PROVISIONS, FRUITS, NUTS and CANDIES, at

R. T. SCANLIN'S,

Agent, No. 47 Person Street.

Flour.

100 bbls. (*New Crop*) of the following brands fresh from the celebrated mills of C. A. GAMBRILL M'f'g Co., and E. J. SNOW & CO.:
Patapsco Superlative,
Patapsco Family,
Orange Grove Extra,
Howard Extra,
Edgewood,
Nonpareil,
Broadway,
Golden Hill.

☞ *All Standard Brands, warranted as represented.*

Sugar.

Crushed,
Powdered,
Granulated,
Standard A.,
Extra C.,
White,
Yellow.

Coffee.

Rio (three grades),
Santos,
Ceylon,
Maracaibo,
Laguayra.

Fruits, Nuts, &c.

Spice, Rice, Teas, Citron, Currants, Dates, Figs, Prunes, Raisins, Apples, Bananas, Lemons, Florida Oranges, Cocoanuts, Almonds, Brazils, Filberts, Pecans and Walnuts.

Canned Goods, &c.

Lobster, Mackerel, Oysters, Salmon, Corned Beef, Roast Beef, Ham, Beef Tongue, Lunch Tongue, Turkey, Chicken, Lunch Ham, Spiced Pigsfeet, Pickles, Sardines, Brandy Cherries and Peaches, Catsups, Sauces, Mustard, Baking Powders, Candles, Laundry and Toilet Soap, Flavoring Extracts.

Tomatoes, Peaches, Okra and Tomatoes, Stick, Pole and Fancy Candies.

Tobacco.

Seventy-five Boxes choice brands of Virginia and North Carolina Chewing Tobacco. Large lot of well selected brands of

SMOKING TOBACCO and CIGARS.

Harvey's Hams, Breakfast Strips, Lard, Tarbell Cheese.

Martin's Pure New York Dairy and No. Ca. Mountain Butter.

G. W. Wilson's Cakes, Snaps, Jumbles, Biscuits, Wafers, Oysters, Water and Butter Crackers.

FRESH NORFOLK OYSTERS received daily by the quart and gallon.

PURE FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

WINES & LIQUORS

on hand for medicinal use.

GIVE ME A CALL.

You will be pleased with the superior quality, remarkably low price of goods and polite attention. My *architectural, paint* and *varnish display* will not cost you anything. You will get what you call for, pay for what you get, go home well pleased, and will *certainly* return again when you are in need of the same goods.
Fayetteville N. C., Dec. 23, 1886.
dec 23-tf

Hall of Knights of Epicures.

At a regular meeting of Fayetteville Rancho No. 2560 Knights of Epicures, held Dec. 18th, 1886, Chief Sir Knight John Beefstake in the Chair.

The Special Committee appointed at a previous meeting to furnish Supplies, Provisions and Groceries for the members of the Rancho and families, made the following report:

Dear Sirs and Brother Epicures:

Your Committee on Supplies, Provisions, &c., respectfully beg leave to report "As follows:"

We find, after a thorough examination throughout the city, that the most desirable goods we need for the inner man, such as Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Butter, Cheese and general merchandise, taking in consideration the superior quality and price, are to be found at R. T. SCANLIN'S, No. 47 Person Street, and respectfully unanimously recommend that the Brother Epicures of Rancho No. 2560 hereafter purchase from that house their Groceries, Provisions, &c., and other merchandise they need for the inner man.

Respectfully Submitted,
Knight WM. F. MUTTONCHOPS,
" S. W. LONGFOOT,
" G. B. BULLHEAD,
Committee.

On motion of Brother T. E. Beeftongue, the report of the Committee was *unanimously* adopted by a rising vote.

JOHN BEEFSTAKE, C. S. H.
Knight PETER TENDERLINE, Quill driver
dec 23 tf

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Leads all other Magazines
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Giving a library of 12 new and valuable works, worth from $15.00 to $18.00 annually, at the nominal sum of 25 cents per month. Subscription, $3.00 yearly. Stories by John Habberton, Frances Hodgson Burnett, Julian Hawthorne, Lucy C. Lillie, etc., etc., will appear in early issues.

Circulars, giving details, etc., mailed on application.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY
715 and 717 Market St., Philadelphia
dec 9 tf

Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the People's National Bank will be held at their Banking House on Tuesday, January 11th, 1887, at 12 o'clock.
G. P. McNEILL,
Cashier.
dec 23-2t

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. AND BRANCHES.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Dec. 27 1886	No. 48, Daily.	No. 40, Daily.
Leave Weldon	2 15 P. M.	5 38 P. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount	3 33 "	....
Arrive Tarboro	4 50 P. M.	....
Leave Tarboro	11 36 P. M.	....
Arrive Wilson	4 05 P. M.	6 58 P. M.
Leave Wilson	4 03 "	....
Arrive Selma	5 40 "	....
Arrive Fayetteville	8 30 "	....
Leave Goldsboro	4 54 "	7 40 "
Leave Warsaw	5 54 "	....
Leave Burgaw	7 00 "	....
Arrive Wilmington	7 50 "	9 55 P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 47, Daily.	No. 43, Daily.
Leave Wilmington	8 50 A. M.	8 [illegible]0 P. M.
Leave Burgaw	9 34 "	9 50 "
Leave Warsaw	10 37 "	10 57 "
Arrive Goldsboro	11 35 "	11 58 "
Leave Fayetteville	8 00 "	....
Arrive Selma	10 47 "	....
Arrive Wilson	11 59 "	....
Leave Wilson	12 25 P. M.	12 51 A. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount	12 40 "	
Arrive Tarboro	4 50 P. M.	....
Leave Tarboro	11 30 A. M.	....
Arrive Weldon	2 35 P. M.	2 70 A. M.

A Freight and Passenger train on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday leaves Smithfield at 6 a. m. and arrives at Fayetteville at 10 a. m. Leaves Fayetteville at 3 p. m. and arrives at Smithfield at 6:50 p. m.

Freight and Passenger Train on Monday, Wednesday and Friday leaves Smithfield at 7:30 a. m. and arrives at Wilson at 10:00 a. m. Leaves Wilson at 3:25 p. m. and arrives at Smithfield at 5:30 p. m.

Passenger Train north from Fayetteville connects with R. & D. R. R. at Selma for Raleigh and Greensboro, and at Smithfield with Midland Road with 2 p. m. Train for Goldsboro.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3.00 P. M. Returning leaves Scotland Neck at 9.30 A. M., daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., via Albermarle & Raleigh R. R. Daily except Sunday, 6.00 P. M., Sunday 5.00 P. M., arrive Williamston, N. C., 8.10 P. M., 6.40 P. M. Returning leaves Williamston, N. C., Daily except Sunday, 8.00 A. M., Sunday 9.50 A. M., arrive Tarboro, N. C., 10.05 A. M., 11.20 A. M.

Train on Midland, N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C. Daily except Sunday, 5.30 P. M., arrive Smithfield, N. C., 7.00 P. M. Returning leaves Smithfield, N. C., 7.30 A. M., arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9.00 A. M.

Southbound Train on Wilson & Fayetteville Branch is No. 50. Northbound is No. 51.

Train No. 40 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 47 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Trains make close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington.

All Trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't Trans. JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
oct 21 tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE NO. 17

To take effect at 1:00 P. M., Sunday, Dec. 18, 1886.

TRAIN NORTH.—NO. 1.

	Arrive.	Leave.
Bennettsville,		8:45 a. m.
Shoe Heel,	10:05 a. m.	10:20 a. m.
Fayetteville,	12:10 p. m.	12:20 p. m.
Sanford,	2:25 p. m.	2:45 p. m.
Greensboro,	6:15 p. m.	7:00 p. m.
Pond,	8:30 p. m.	

Dinner at Sanford.

TRAIN SOUTH.—NO. 2.

	Arrive.	Leave.
Pond,		7:30 a. m.
Greensboro,	9:00 a. m.	10:00 a. m.
Sanford,	1:35 p. m.	1:55 p. m.
Fayetteville,	4:10 p. m.	4:20 p. m.
Shoe Heel,	6:12 p. m.	6:20 p. m.
Bennettsville,	7:45 p. m.	

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.
J. W. FRY, General Superintendent.
sept 23 tf

WANTED.

Everybody in North Carolina who is not already a subscriber, to send their address on postal card, for sample copy of the WEEKLY NEWS AND OBSERVER and special offer during December.
Address,
NEWS AND OBSERVER,
Raleigh, N. C.

THE BEST PLACE TO GET NICE

Stewed, Fried or Raw

OysterS

—IS AT—

Brown's Restaurant.

Ladies as well as Gentlemen are invited. A few table boarders desired.

Candy Candy 1ct Candy Candy

Cupid Brand--Fancy Boxes

Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Cigars, Snuff and Tobacco. Families supplied with oysters by measure.

Send me your orders. Open from 7 A. M. to 11 P. M.

J. M. BROWN,
NEAR POSTOFFICE.
dec 9 5m

LIVERY.

Excellent Horses FOR THE CARRIAGE AND SADDLE.

I have recently made additions to my stock of excellent horses for riding and driving; and lady riders, especially, can be furnished with an animal of fine action and spirit, and at the same time gentle and safe. Comfortable carriages and buggies, an elegant and stylish phaeton, with good stock and careful drivers, give me confidence in a continuance and even increase of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me.
may 13 tf GEO. A. BURNS.

REMOVAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED has removed to the store in the Dobbin House building formerly occupied by Mr. J. G. Oehrl and more recently by Mr. Daniel Kelly, where he will be pleased to serve his old and new customers in all goods in his line.
may 13-tf W. J. MYROVER.

Wanted.

A small Engine, with or without Grist Mill.
Address, W. W. SHEPHERD,
Elizabethtown, Bladen Co., N. C.
dec 23-2t

Observer and Gazette.

.....JANUARY 6, 1887.

LOCAL BULLETINS.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

...ENS—Notice.
...K KYLE—Notice.
...H SUTTON—Notice.
...H SUTTON—To the Public.
...H McD. ROBINSON—Art.
...S. THOMSON—Highway Robbery.
...ARREN PRIOR & SON—The Aurora Watch.
...K. HUSKE—Fayetteville National Bank.
...R WILLIAMS—J. D. WILLIAMS—Dissolution of Copartnership.

Several articles came in too late for ...ication this week, owing to a two weeks' ...of matter. They will receive due at... however. Among them is a letter ..."Enquirer," who wants "the lights on."

...y Attorney.

...Thomas H. Sutton was elected attorney ...s county at the meeting of the commis... last Monday. The county's interests ...ll cared for.

...h of an Aged Citizen.

...Monday, 3rd inst., Mr. Elias Gainey, an ...ed and highly esteemed citizen of this coun... died at the residence of his son, Mr. Noel ...y, on the east side of the Cape Fear River.

...ber Citizen Left Us.

...regret to chronicle the departure from ...idst of Dr. H. T. Ivy, who, with his fami... Fayetteville last week to make his home ...sboro, Texas. While we hate to lose ...citizens, we wish Dr. Ivy much success ...new field.

Cold Wave.

...cold wave has struck us solidly for ...notwithstanding the fact that Fayette... should be made a winter resort. The ...reached here last Saturday, and is ...ing" in our midst still. On Tuesday ...ing the thermometer went down to 10. ...s writing, Wednesday 3 p. m., snow and ...are falling fast.

...nville Abroad.

...Saml. H. McRae, a Fayetteville boy, ...his Christmas holidays at his old home ...es us pleasure to note the places of trust ...joyed by so many young men from our ... Mr. McRae has charge of a "residency" ...ring 17 miles of the Roanoke & Tar ...R. R. in Virginia, and is engaged in the ...of construction. This is a very respon... position for so young a man.

...rning to Hunters.

...sers Rogers and Hatcher, of Sampson ...y, recently went rabbit hunting. They ...accompanied by two little negro boys as ...keepers. The lock of Mr. Rogers's gun ...he was carrying at "trail arms" came in ...act with a bush or twig, and the charge ...ded. One of the boys received part of ...contents in his right shoulder. At last ac... he was in a critical condition.

...Graded School and the Orphans.

...e scholars in the Fayetteville Graded ...ol have enlisted in good works early in ...s the following letter will show:

OXFORD, N. C., Dec. 22nd, 1886.

...H. Moore, Fayetteville, N. C.:

...AR SIR:—Your favor of the 8th inst., en... $7.13, amount of the collection at the ...ed School, for the benefit of the Orphan ...m, has been received. Return to the ...ol our sincere thanks. With best wishes, I am yours truly,

B. F. DIXON,
Sup't Orphan Asylum.

...ors Worthily Bestowed.

...e appointment of Dr. J. A. Hodges, of ...tteville, as Surgeon of the Second Regi... with the rank of Captain, was a most ...ident one. Dr. Hodges, though a young ..., is one of our most prominent and suc...ful physicians, and this recognition abroad ...s high standing in the medical profession ...ery gratifying to his many friends.

...the meeting last Monday of the Board of ...missioners Dr. Hodges was elected county ...rgeon. We congratulate the needy sick ...having so kind a friend and skillful a phy... to prescribe for their ailments.

...t of Jurors.

...e following good and true men were ...en as jurors for the January term of Cum... Superior Court, commencing on the ...inst.:

...o. Autry, W. W. Graham, J. W. Edge, ...an Goins, W. R. Brewington, J. B. Holt, ...W. Tillinghast, S. C. W. Kriner, G. T. ...son, Marsh Hall, J. B. Bryant, John ...k, Wm. Bedsole, D. B. Gillis, Jos. Atkins, ... Page, S. A. Wade, J. W. Johnson, C. B. ...ard, J. J. Pate, W. H. Cashwell, N. L. Ray, ...D. Brown, R. B. Watson, W. D. Smith, G. ...McKay, E. C. Pope, J. F. Clark, A. A. ...Lewis, D. S. Maultsby, A. B. Godwin, Owen ...ard, B. Frost, L. M. Musselwhite, Henry ...ll, Jas. Matthews.

...structional Notes.

...e Cumberland County Board of Educa... met in the office of the Secretary, Mr. H. ...ll Robinson, on January 3rd and 4th.

...e principal business was the apportion... of the school fund for the school year ... Ninety cents per capita—the same as ...year—was apportioned.

...e question of the Superintendent's vis... the schools was discussed, and the com... was of the opinion that the expense of ...work was too expensive. No decided ...n was taken in the matter, however.

...was ordered that hereafter first grade ...hers shall receive not exceeding $25 per ...th and those of the second grade not ex...ing $20 per month, and that contracts in ...ess of these amounts must first be ratified ...the Board. Committees will do well to ...e note of this action of the Board.

...rriage Licenses.

...e following is a list of the marriage li...ses issued from the Register's office of ...berland county during the month of De...ber, 1886:

WHITE.

W. J. Nance to Mary Ann McIntosh;
James W. Welsh to Mary A. Sutton;
D. B. Cole to Rivanah Jones;
Jacob West to Mary M. Bolton;
Roderick McMillan to Amanda Monroe;
Edward B. Gillis to Fannie C. McGugan;
Allan J. Morrison to Nancy E. Guiton;
Clarence E. Ayer to Maggie M. Holmes;
Nathan T. Thornton to Flora W. Godwin;
David S. Monroe to Fannie A. Atkinson.

COLORED.

George Evans to —— Ochiltree;
Sam Wilson to Caroline Wright;
Charles McLauchlin to Margaret Brown;
Andrew J. Seasoms to Mary Ella Wind;
B. F. Hall to Lucretia Bowman;
James Malloy to Lucy Waddill;
Elijah Adams to Lovenia Williams;
Ambrose Ferguson to Minnie McNeill;
Alexander Ray to Elizabeth Ray;
John Elliot to Katy Elliot;
Frank McAllister to Nancy McFall;
John Williams to Susan J. Parker.

Masonic Installation and Banquet.

One of the delightful entertainments of the Christmas holidays was the public installation of the officers elect of Phœnix and Fayetteville Lodges of the ancient and honorable order of Masons, in Williams Hall, on Monday evening, 27th ult., followed by a banquet at the Cumberland House.

At 7:30 o'clock the officers to be installed in their new positions were seated upon the capacious stage, while a large and intelligent audience occupied seats in the large hall in front. The exercises were opened by Mr. B. E. Sedberry, a prominent and influential member of the order, who performed the ceremony of installation for Phœnix Lodge, as follows: W. P. Wemyss, W. M.; W. L. Hawley, S. W.; T. T. McGilvary, J. W.; R. M. Nimocks, Treas'r; C. P. Overby, Sec'y; O. J. Jackson, S. D.; W. L. Nunalee, J. D.; A. Garrason, J. A. Pemberton, Stewards; Chas. Kennedy, Tyler.

Mr. N. H. Cohen then placed in their positions the officers of Fayetteville Lodge, as follows: W. O. Lockamy, W. M.; I. W. Clark, S. W.; W. D. Jones, J. W.; B. E. Sedberry, Treas'r; A. H. Watson, Sec'y; G. P. McNeill, H. McD. Robinson, Stewards; J. G. Oehrl, Tyler.

The installation services concluded, an arm chair was placed by Mr. J. L. Allen, master of ceremonies, at the front of the stage, in which Mr. John B. Troy was invited, to his visible astonishment, to seat himself. He, however, complied with dignity and as much activity as a rheumatic leg would permit, upon which Mr. H. McD. Robinson, in behalf of his brother Masons, presented to him a handsome and ornately finished gold-headed cane, prefacing the gift with a graceful speech couched in scholarly phrase and elegant diction, and fraught with good wishes for the honored Mason and good citizen, in which the whole audience sympathized with the utmost heartiness. The presentation was a genuine surprise, having been kept from the recipient with all the secrecy of the craft.

Rev. F. W. Eason then delivered the annual address—animated with all the fire and enriched with all the rhetorical excellencies which are so characteristic of the eloquent speaker. A pleasing part of his task had been the presentation of a picture to a venerated and esteemed Mason, Maj. A. M. Campbell, who was prevented by illness from being in attendance.

Mr. N. H. Cohen then followed in a brief history of the order in Fayetteville—delivered with grace, ease and fluency, and replete with many instructive and entertaining facts—from which we learn that the earliest preserved records of the Chapter here bear date of May 26, 1816, with the following officers: John McDonald, John Winslow, John Kelly, C. P. Mallett, Wm. Broadfoot and Esek Arnold. On that day were duly made Royal Arch Masons Duncan Thompson, Jno. McRae, Archie Taylor, Lauchlin Nicholson, Martin McPherson, Joseph Arey, Geo. Barge, Jno. W. Wright, Donald D. Salmon, Chas. Rhodes, Dillon Jordan, Jas. McIntyre, Jno. Evans and Wm. Warden. Over 64 years ago the first Grand Chapter was brought into existence, and from that day to the present time the order has continued to flourish in our midst, the pages of its history adorned year after year with such names as those of Wm. Waddill, Thos. J. Curtis, Duncan McRae, Jno. W. Sandford, Ed L. Winslow, H. McLean, Geo. Ferguson, Rev. Colin McIver, Peter P. Mallett, Wm. Beatty, Jno. Armstrong, Robt. Strange, Chas. B. Jones (father of the present Grand High Priest of the Order), Rev. Jas. McDaniel, Jas. Banks, Geo. Lauder, &c.

The very pleasing exercises at the hall were closed with a brief address by R. W. Hardie, Esq., embodying an eloquent and earnest appeal in behalf of the orphans of the Oxford Asylum, delivered with all the deep feeling which characterize the actions of this useful and prominent citizen.

The invited guests were then formally bidden by Mr. W. P. Wemyss to a participation in the banquet at the Cumberland House, in the parlors, corridors and public room of which they passed in pleasant converse the brief interval before the opening of the dining-room doors. The supper was well worthy the generous hospitality of the Masons and the good taste of Mr. D. H. Bell, the proprietor of the Cumberland House. Profusely laden with the most appetizing, substantial viands and toothsome delicacies, the tables were at the same time admirably served with a courtesy and politeness which charmed and put at ease the delighted guests.

We congratulate Phœnix and Fayetteville Lodges upon the brilliant success of their annual installation.

Pat Brewer "in Limbo."

Pat Brewer, the negro who a few months ago killed a student named Freeze, at Chapel Hill, was arrested in this town on Friday, Dec. 24. Brewer worked twelve months for Mr. C. W. Westbrook, at Wilson. He was met on our streets on Christmas Eve by Mr. Sam Westbrook, who at once recognized him. Mr. Westbrook made all haste to inform Sheriff McQueen. The Sheriff and Capt. Flowers arrested Brewer promptly, but none too soon, as he was "making Boston time" for the depot. He is now in jail, awaiting the action of the Sheriff of Orange county. His trial will be had, we believe, during the March term of Orange court.

Brewer had been working on the Wilson Shortcut R. R., south of here, for some time. He has been on our streets frequently, and Capt. Byrd says that he was several times struck with his likeness to the description given in the Governor's proclamation. The scar mentioned, however, was higher upon Brewer's forehead than described and was easily concealed by his hat, which threw Capt. Byrd off the track.

Governor Scales, shortly after the killing of Freeze, offered a reward of $200 for Brewer's apprehension.

His Doctors Had Given Him Up.

Do not imagine from the heading that this is a quack medicine advertisement. Mr. H. R. Novitzky tells us of a friend in Birmingham, Conn., who began losing his vitality, and was treated by the local doctors for some time with no good results. They finally told him he had galloping consumption, and they could do nothing for him. Mr. Max. Jackson, of Fayetteville, who is now studying medicine in New York city, (and who, by the way, passed with honor through our Graded School and the State University), went to visit our consumptive friend, and was surprised to find him in bed, ready to give up the ghost. Mr. Jackson diagnosed his case and went to work on him. In a few hours he expelled from the sick man a tape worm eighteen feet long. He no longer has galloping consumption.

Read This.

We call the attention of the Democratic Executive Committees in this county to Mr. Thos. H. Sutton's important notice in regard to vacancies in the office of Justice of the Peace.

The Prices of Leaf Tobacco.

Col. M. McRae has an article in another column in regard to the profit in tobacco culture. Col. McRae says the OBSERVER AND GAZETTE claims if tobacco is of good quality it will pay well. "But these 'ifs'" writes our correspondents, "are the insurmountable obstacles in the pathway of tobacco culture. It is impossible to have it that way." Not being well posted in the details of tobacco culture, we cannot say how great the obstacles are, but we do know that a great many farmers have realized handsomely on their tobacco crops, and have prospered, even though they sold to warehouses, and did not manufacture. Some planters in this section have made good tobacco, which brought satisfactory prices at the Fayetteville Warehouse, as the following figures will show:

R. F. Devane, $10.75 to $31, and an average of $18.26; J. Prevatt, of Robeson county, $5.50 to $21.50, and an average of $13.08; John Kirkpatrick, $9.25 to $40, and an average of $24.49. Single lots have sold on our Warehouse floor at from $15 to $31 per hundred. These are pretty good prices, and those who received them expressed themselves as well satisfied.

A Valuable Invention.

Mr. J. B. Underwood, of Fayetteville, has invented a machine for putting mouth-pieces on cigarettes. Up to this time all cigarettes having the mouth-piece have been made only by hand, for the reason that no cigarette machine will make a cigarette with the mouth-piece attached to the paper. The cost of putting the mouth-piece on the paper is five cents per thousand and the makers are paid five cents per thousand extra for making the mouth-piece cigarettes, which makes the labor on them ten cents per thousand greater than on the ordinary hand-made cigarette.

The machine or hand-made cigarettes (it matters not which) are fed from a hopper into Mr. Underwood's machine, and they come out, with mouth-pieces put on in a perfectly faultless manner. We have compared some of the work done by Mr. Underwood's machine with mouth-piece cigarettes made by a factory having a high reputation, and the machine work is far superior. The mouth-piece never comes loose at the end, (as is the case with the goods now on the market), but it is smoothly and evenly put on, and adheres until the cigarette is smoked up. The inventor claims a rate of speed equal to any requirements.

This machine is a home invention, and will be made a home enterprise. Fayetteville capitalists will put money into it and push it.

Sunday School Exercises.

On the first Sunday of the New Year, at 3 o'clock P. M., a presentation of prizes took place at the Presbyterian Mission School in Campbellton. The room, which had been tastefully decorated with evergreens for the occasion, was crowded to its utmost capacity by the scholars and friends of the school.

The exercises were opened with the long metre doxology; then an earnest prayer was offered by the Rev. A. L. Phillips. Mr. Phillips next addressed the scholars in a most entertaining and instructive manner. He is very happy in addressing the young people, and secures their attention and unflagging interest all through his discourse.

After Mr. Phillips's address Mr. E. T. McKethan, the faithful Superintendent, made his report. After the reading of the report the prizes, consisting of 18 Bibles and 12 other books, were awarded for progress and good attendance. Charlie Jones, a bright and intelligent little cripple, was the recipient of a nice suit of clothes, given by a friend of the school. The prizes were awarded with appropriate remarks by Rev. A. L. Phillips, Mr. Willie McR. Cummings and Mr. G. P. McNeill.

To show how good the attendance is in this school, we note the fact that 13 of the scholars were present every Sabbath in the year, and 12 were present 50 Sabbaths.

The exercises were closed with singing, Miss Ida Phillips the faithful organist, at the organ.

"The Ruling Passion."

One the 22nd ult., Mrs. Newbeury died in this town after a long period of physical weakness, poverty and ill-health, who was popularly supposed to have reached the remarkable age of 100 years or more. Only a few hours later her daughter, a woman of very advanced years also, succumbed to the wasting power of infirmity and disease; but before she died a fact was brought to light which developed for surprised public comment a strange phase of human weakness.

Those charging themselves with the last offices to the dead found among her scanty effects three small bags, evidently containing money, which the then dying daughter claimed as her own (she was, in fact, the natural heir of the dead woman), but of which she refused to give any account whatever. These packages, afterwards opened by proper authority, were found to contain over $350.00 in coin and currency, a gold watch and a few papers, probably of value. For years these two were the recipients of charity—a monthly dole from the funds of the Presbyterian Church being given to the mother; but no sharp pinches of want, no keen yearnings and longing after little comforts which old age so well knows, could destroy the sacredness of that little hoard, and treat the withered, trembling hand to plenty for at least a little time. The dates grew old on the silver coin, the fractional money passed out of circulation, and the treasured watch ceased to count the hours, measure the days, and draw out the weary months and years of the cheerless existence of these two suffering creatures—but through it all the ruling passion was strong unto death, and held back with relentless hand the daily needs of the human body.

Let us deal gently in our thoughts with this pitiful infirmity. Think how little life was worth having when so poor a joy gave to it all its savor, and bound together these two lonely women in so strange a tie!

LOCAL TWINKLINGS.

Mr. E. A. Poe and family spent the Christmas holidays in Pittsboro.

Mr. J. H. Currie, one of Wilmington's progressive merchants, was in Fayetteville this week.

Miss Lilly Rose, who spent Christmas at home, returned to Baltimore to school last week.

Mr. David King, formerly of Fayetteville, but now living in Raleigh, has been visiting relatives here.

We were pleased to receive a call the other day from Bro. Stone, of our sprightly and wide-awake contemporary, the Smithfield *Bud*.

Mr.—— Bundy, of the Laurinburg *Exchange*, was in our town last week. He dropped in upon us, and the dull monotony of newspaper work was gladly laid aside for a pleasant chat with one of North Carolina's most genial, whole-souled pencil-pushers.

We were pleased to receive a visit last week from Mr. F. M. Royall, of Faison, Duplin county, N. C. Mr. Royall, who is the son of Mr. Isham Royall, the efficient Superintendent of Public Instruction for Sampson county, has a flourishing school at Poplar Grove, near Faison.

Mr. W. J. Yates, of the Charlotte *Home-Democrat*, was in town last week. Mr Yates has been in the editorial harness for many years, and his excellent journal bears the imprint of his thorough training;—he went from the case up to the editor's chair, which is as much the true course as from clerk to merchant. Solid, safe and reliable, the *Home-Democrat* is a beacon-light in North Carolina journalism.

MARRIED.

GILLIS—McGUGAN.—At the residence of Mr. Sikes in this county, on Dec. 22nd, by the Rev. D. Fairley, Mr. EDWARD B. GILLIS to Miss FANNIE C. McGUGAN, daughter of Neill McGugan, Esq.

McMILLAN—MUNROE.—In this county, on Dec. 22nd, by the Rev. D. Fairley, Mr. RODERICK Mc MILLAN, ex-Sheriff of Robeson county, to Miss AMANDA MUNROE, daughter of Gilbert Munroe, Esq.

DIED.

STEDMAN.—In Fayetteville, on Dec. 28, 1886, in the 74th year of her age, OLIVIA P. STEDMAN, wife of the late John M. Stedman and daughter of the late Judge Henry Potter.

FRANCIS.—In DeKalb county, Ga., on Oct. 28th, 1886, in the 64th year of his age, MADISON M. FRANCIS. The deceased was born in Fayetteville, N. C., January 14th, 1823. He was a printer, and had been a member of the Episcopal Church over 30 years, and died as he had lived—a good christian.

GENERAL FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMRER 22, 1886.

N. C. BACON—		HIDES—	
Hog Round,	11½	Flint—good,	10
Sides,	11	Flint—damaged,	5@8
Hams,	15	Dry Salt,	9@10
WEST. BULK MEATS—		Green,	4½
Sides,	7	IRON—	
Shoulders,	6	American,	3
WESTERN BACON—		Swedes,	5@6
Sides,	8½	LARD—	
Hams,	15	N. Carolina,	10
Shoulders,	6	Western,	8@9
BAGGING,	8@9	LEATHER—	
BEEF—		Upper, country,	35@40
On foot,	2@3	Sole, Hemlock,	25@27
Dressed,	5@6	Harness, c'try,	25@30
BEESWAX,	18@20	MOLASSES,	25@40
BUTTER—		NAILS—	
North Carolina,	20@25	(10d basis),	2.65
Northern,	30@35	PORK—	
COFFEE—		Fresh,	6½
Java,	22@25	Mess,	(None.)
Rio,	15	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN,	85@95	Sweet,	50
COTTON TIES,	1.15@1.40	Irish—bbl.,	3.00
CHICKENS,	15@20	SALT,	85@90
EGGS,	15@00	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	6½@7
N. C. Family,	(None.)	Granulated,	7@8
West. Fam.,	4.00@7.00	SHEETINGS,	6
FODDER,	70	SHUCKS,	50
GRAIN—		TALLOW,	5
Corn,	60	WOOL,	18
Oats,	50	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	90	Corn Whisky,	1.75@2.00
Peas—new,	65	Rye Whisky,	1.75@3.00
HAY—		Ap. Brandy,	1.75@3.00
N. Carolina,	30@60	Peh Brandy,	1.75@3.00
Northern,	1.00@1.20		

Fayetteville Cotton and Naval Stores Market.

COTTON.—The market opened on Monday of this week at 8½ cents, remaining on Tuesday and yesterday at the same price.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits was dull yesterday at 32 cents.

Rosin was dull, prices ranging from 55 and 65 cents for common.

Crude Turpentine—Hard $1.00, Yellow Dip $1.50, Virgin $1.75.

Wilmington Market.

Special Telegram to Observer and Gazette.

WILMINGTON N. C., January 5th, 1887.—Middling cotton firm at 9¼ cents. Spirits quiet at 35½ cents Rosin firm at 75@80 cents.

WORTH & WORTH.

Salvation Oil, the celebrated American remedy, is guaranteed to cure rheumatism, sore throat, swellings, bruises, burns and frostbites. Price only twenty-five cents a bottle.

If you can't "Bear" a cough, "Bull" it with Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

PHYSICIANS USE SHRINER'S INDIAN Vermifuge in their practice and pronounce it a first-class article. A trial will convince the most skeptical of its intrinsic merit.

If you want some nice Photographs, go to Winburn's Gallery.

Remember that Winburn's Gallery is in the tent near the postoffice.

Don't forget that Winburn makes the largest and the nicest pictures ever made in Fayetteville.

We are glad to see the public waking up to the question of food adulterations. It is a vital one to every home. Among the principal necessities of the kitchen pure lard is paramount. Our families have recognized this in the favorite brand of W. P. Harvey & Co. It has been sold on this market a number of years with the greatest satisfaction. It is warranted strictly pure and free from all adulteration. Every one of our retail grocers keeps it constantly on hand. Mr. W. S. Cook represents W. P. Harvey & Co., Baltimore and Chicago, on this market.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

The copartnership heretofore existing between A. B. Williams and John D. Williams, under the name of A. B. Williams & Co., has this day been dissolved by limitation and mutual consent. A. B. Williams will continue business on his own account at the old stand of A. B. Williams & Co.

J. D. Williams retires from business, but will retain possession of his office and close the business of A. B. Williams & Co. together with unsettled individual business, assisted by his son, William N. Williams. A. B. WILLIAMS,

Fayetteville, Jan. 1, 1887. J. D. WILLIAMS.
jan 6-3w

Notice

Is hereby given that application will be made to the General Assembly of 1887 to apply the benefits of the act known as the "No-fence Law" act to the lower section of McKay's precinct, Carver's Creek Township, Cumberland County.

jan 6-tf CITIZENS.

Notice.

The subscriber has lost or mislaid the following certificates of stock of the Western Railroad, viz.:

Certificate No. 360, 15 shares, dated April 1st, 1875.
Certificate No. 363, 10 shares, dated April 7th, 1875.

Application will be made to the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley for a reissue of the value of the same at the end of 30 days. J. K. KYLE.
jan 6-4t

FAYETTEVILLE NATIONAL BANK,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Jan. 1st, 1887.

Dividend No. 32.

The Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., payable on and after this date. WM. HUSKE,
jan 6 2t Cashier.

ON FEBRUARY 1ST,

I will resume instruction in ART at my new studio on Green Street. Special rates will be given to those who desire to take a long course.

For terms, call on or address me at my residence on Green Street.

MRS. H. McD. ROBINSON.
jan 6-20 & 27, 1887.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE

Arora Watch

Is emphatically the best Watch made for the price.

—IS THE—

Arora Watch

Is the most carefully and accurately made Watch, and is a first-class time keeper.

—o-o—

Warren Prior & Son

Are stockholders in the AURORA Watch Factory, and Selling agents for the AURORA Watch Co.

—o-o—

—SELECT YOUR—

WEDDING RING

—AND—

Bridal Presents

—OF—

PRIOR,

THE JEWELER.

Six Hundred Acres of Valuable Pine Land For Sale!

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court at Fall Term, 1886, in a case in which I, as guardian of John B. Murphy, was petitioner, I will sell at public auction Six Hundred acres of Pine Land on north side of Rockfish Creek, in Cumberland County. Said tract begins about one mile below McNeill's Bridge on Pugh's line, extends thence up Big Rockfish and is bounded by the lands of Carver, Guiton, Mrs. J. G. B. Murphy and others. This tract of land is a part of the *celebrated David Murphy land*, and by far the greatest portion of it is covered with fine ROUND PINES, and is well timbered. It is near the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. and Rockfish Village, and is very desirable for turpentine operators. The title is unquestionable and undisputed. For more particular description, I refer to the Partition between Mrs. J. G. B. Murphy and myself as guardian of John B. Murphy, which will be found in the Clerk's and Register's offices of Cumberland County.

Place of sale, Market House, in the town of Fayetteville. Time of sale, Wednesday, January 26th, 1886.

Terms of sale: One hundred dollars cash down as a guarantee of good faith. One half of price (including the above $100 as guarantee) to be paid in cash upon the confirmation of the sale. The balance is to be paid at the expiration of six months from date of sale with interest at rate of eight per cent. per annum. Title reserved until last payment.

W. H. G. BEATTY, Guardian of
H. McD. Robinson, Atty, Jno. B. Murphy,
Fayetteville, N. C. Gravel Hill, N. C.
6 3 tf

Sale of Land

BY DECREE OF COURT.

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland county, N. C., made at May Term, 1886, in the case of H. M. Rose, Receiver, *vs.* W. B. Baker and wife and D. McK. Buie and wife and others, I will, on Saturday, January 22nd, 1887, at 12 o'clock, at the Market House in Fayetteville, sell by public auction FOR CASH, the land which D. McD. Buie and wife mortgaged to Mariah Baker, as recorded in the Cumberland County Register's office, book Y. No. 3, page 354—being the "Breece" or "Hargrove Place" about 8 or 9 miles north of Fayetteville, on the west side of the Cape Fear River, containing about 200 acres more or less. GEO. M. ROSE,

Receiver and Commissioner.
CHAS. GLOVER, Auctioneer. dec 23-ts

Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Fayetteville National Bank will be held at their banking house on Tuesday, the 11th of January, 1887, at 11 o'clock A. M. WM. HUSKE,
dec 23-2t Cashier.

J. M. Brown

WILL SEND A BOX (1 DOZEN) OF

Fried Oysters,

with crackers and pickles, to any part of the city for 25 cents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Geo. Brandt

Is always prepared to exhibit to the trade a full line of Choice Goods, such as is usually found in a first-class Dry Goods Store.

Geo. Brandt

has just opened a Beautiful Line of Blankets.

ALL-WOOL BLANKETS,

10-4 and 11-4 WIDE.

For Fine Wool Diagonal

Dress Goods,

in all popular shades,

Geo. Brandt's.

GO TO GEO. BRANDT'S FOR

Corsets.

Dr. Warner's Health Corsets, Dr. Warner's Hip Glove Corsets, the Self Conforming Renowned

PIVOT CORSET.

This Corset expands and contracts with the breathing, and yields to every movement of the wearer, constantly making an easy and elegant fit.

The top and bottom of the front of the Corset are pivoted near the waist, allowing easy play backward and forward.

They are held in position by stays in the pockets of the detached edges, and by an elastic connection.

They each play freely upon an underlying extension, which prevents the body from protruding.

This Corset is only to be had from

GEORGE BRANDT.

Call and see Geo. Brandt's

GAITERS FOR $3.

Geo. Brandt has introduced a first-class line of Fine Calf Gaiters at the popular price of $3. They are made in Congress, Button and Bals. Every pair warranted and guaranteed to be of Fine Calf and Latest Style. This Shoe is in reach of every purchaser, and should be examined by one and all. Also a full line of Fine Calf Hand Sewed Gaiters in the leading styles of fashion. Patent Leather Dancing Pumps and Oxford Ties at

Geo. Brandt's

Geo Brandt's is the place to find shoes made purposely for school children, with honest tops and honest bottoms, shoes which will give satisfaction. A cordial invitation is extended to all in want of goods to visit the Grand Central Dry Goods Bazaar.

GEO. BRANDT,
Fayetteville, N. C.
dec 2 tf

BARGAINS!

The Fayetteville Boot & Shoe Store

—OF—

S. BEHRENDS,

Starr's Corner,

is offering special bargains in all kinds of foot wear. They keep nothing but

BOOTS and SHOES,

and should you want anything in that line, you can be suited in price, style and quality at the store of the above named firm. Our Men's Calf $3 Shoes still in the lead. Try a pair.

H. R. PERSSE, Manager.
dec 16-tf

AN OPEN LETTER.

NEW YORK, January 1, 1886.

To the Public, Property Owners and Consumers of House Paints:

During the past eleven years every gallon of our paints has been sold under our positive guarantee—that any building would be re-painted at our expense if not satisfactory when painted with our paints, and not remaining satisfactory for a proper term of years thereafter. In view of the apparently low prices at which cheaply made benzine and water paints are offered, and the difficulty experienced in discriminating between the best paints and paints of inferior character, we now add to our previous guarantee the additional guarantee of cost, thus placing the low price of our paint beyond doubt.

We authorize any dealer to furnish our paints free of cost to any buyer who, having painted his building with our paints, can demonstrate that our paint has not cost 10 per cent. less for paint used than cost would have been for either pure white lead and linseed oil or any other mixed paint in this country.

Very Respectfully,
LONGMAN & MARTINEZ.

SEND FOR SAMPLE CARD OF COLORS.

Pemberton & Prior

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Bargains! Bargains!

—IN—

Millinery Goods, Felt Hats, &c.,

TO CLOSE OUT STOCK FOR THIRTY DAYS.

Elegant Silk Handkerchiefs,

Mufflers, Hoisery, Gloves,
Collars & Cuffs, Hoods, Dolls, &c.,

—FOR—

Christmas and Holiday Presents.

M. E. DYE.

NEW CROP.

This Company owns and operates three mills as follows:

Patapsco Mill A, Ellicott City, Md.
Patapsco Mill B, Baltimore, Md.
Patapsco Mill C, Orange Grove, Md.

Daily Capacity 2200 bbls

PATAPSCO 1886 SUPERLATIVE PATENT C. A. GAMBRILL Mfg. Co. BALTIMORE.

The value of flour depends on the proportionate quantity of gluten, sugar and phosphate of lime. Maryland and Virginia Wheat, from which our

Patent Roller Flours

are manufactured, is unequalled for the purity and superior quality of it nutritious properties. We make

Patapsco Superlative,	Cape Henry Family,	Bedford Family,
Patapsco Family,	North Point Family,	Orange Grove Extra,
Patapsco Extra,	Chesapeake Extra,	Baldwin Family.

C. A. GAMBRILL MANUFACTURING CO.,

32 Commerce Street, Baltimore, Md.

Represented by MR. B. R. TAYLOR, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
aug 19 6m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Highway Robbery,

HEADQUARTERS

G. A. Thomson,

Invaded by Santa Claus, and robbed of all my Toys and Christmas Goods. But I don't care. I will replenish next year, and get so much he can't carry all away.

—COME AND SEE.—

1886 and 1887.

As the splendor of 1886 passes under the shadow of the grave—like departed friends—we recount their virtues. Then, and only then, we know how deeply we love and would cherish. But alas! the dear Old Year has passed away with its twelve broad avenues to pleasure and profit, submerged into thirty by-paths, each gilded with sunshine and its declining shadows. All along these paths that aggregate three hundred and sixty five, less fifty-two wherein man ought not work, I have carefully and anxiously considered how I might make life pleasant and less burdensome to my patrons, and cheerfully and truthfully can say they have in turn profitably rewarded my efforts, for which I tender my heartfelt thanks, and promise, as of yore, I will lose no effort to meet and merit a continuance. With largely improved facilities, and another year's experience, I hope to increase my trade for 1887 as much, if not more, than 1886 was over 1885; and in bidding adieu to the dear departed year that has dealt so kindly wit' me, I would fain acknowledge my many mistakes, and for any offences taken—delays, neglects or inconvenience, I most humbly beg pardon, and will try and be more careful and considerate during this, the new year, as it dawns upon us. May it be a joyous one to every one, and when the inner man complains, remember

Headquarters

Has been, is, and will be the repository for your every want, and as I am watching every avenue that may introduce something new or desirable, you may safely expect to find anything needed at

HEADQUARTERS.

My stock is kept fully up and I am constantly and continuously receiving new fresh goods every day.

My help is efficient, and, like myself, are delighted to see you and expose my wares. A cordial and pressing invitation is extended to one and all.

G. A. THONSON,

HEADQUARTERS.

☞ Now that I have served as best I know how, pay day has arrived, and all books balanced, and my greatest pleasure would be to pass receipts and start anew. Call and settle.

GEO. A. THOMSON,

Headquarters.

CIGARS! CIGARS!!

Don't smoke if you can help it, but if you will, smoke

Headquarter's Full Havana,

HAND MADE, 6 FOR 25 CENTS, OR Tansill's Far Famed Punch, 5 cents straight.

AGENCY FOR

TANSILL'S PUNCH 5¢

GEO. A. THOMSON,
Headquarters.

HEADQUARTERS,

G. A. THOMSON
To the Front, 1886.

A Word to the Wise:

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

BUY WHERE YOU CAN BUY CHEAPEST.

Examine Headquarter's Stock.

50 Boxes American Lye,
50 Boxes Star Lye,
50 Boxes Royster's Stick Candy,
25 Buckets French Candy,
50 Boxes F. W. No. 1 Oysters,
50 Boxes Laundry Starch,
50 Boxes Laundry Soap,
50 Boxes Adamant Candles,
25 Boxes Wax Candles,
25 Boxes Horsford's Bread Preparation,
50 Boxes Patapsco Baking Powders,
25 Boxes American Sardines,
25 Boxes Taylor & Co's. Jelly,
75 Boxes Crackers, (Assorted),
5 Bbls. R. R. Mills Snuff,
60 Boxes R. R. Mills Snuff,
25 Boxes Ladie's Choice Snuff,
25 Boxes Ralph's Snuff
25 Boxes Lorrillard's Snuff,
50 Boxes Tobacco,
150 Bbls. Flour,
25 Bbls. Sugar,
50 Sacks Coffee,
100 Sacks Salt,
25 Bbls. Molasses,
25 Boxes Cheese,
25 Bbls. Apples,
5,000 lbs. Nuts,
50 Boxes Raisins,
1,000 Cocoanuts,
25,000 Cigars,
25 Boxes Pearline,
25 Boxes Axle Grease,
2,000 lbs. Shot,
25 Boxes Soda,
200 Boxes Canned Goods,
5 Bbls. Soda,
5 Bbls. Rice,
15 Bbls. Petroleum Oil,
500 Reams Paper,
5 Bbls. Cotton and Paper Twine,
100,000 Paper Bags, ½ lb. to 14 lbs.

Butter, Lard, &c., &c.

ANY AND EVERYTHING OFFERED BY THE GROCERY TRADE

—CAN BE FOUND AT—

G. A. Thomson's,

Headquarters

—MY STOCK OF—

CROCKERY,
GLASS WARE,
CUTLERY,
HARDWARE,
TIN,
WOOD and
WILLOW WARE,

WITH CORDAGE IS COMPLETE.

HEADQUARTERS,

G. A. Thomson.

dec 2 tf

WAR CLOUDS OVER EUROPE.

AUSTRIA, GERMANY AND RUSSIA ON THE ALERT.

Newspapers of Vienna Forbidden to Say a Word—Sharp Criticism of the Administration of the German Army—Talk of a New Kingdom of Poland.

Special Cablegram to the New York Herald.

VIENNA, December 27, 1886.—Austria is making great military preparations as rapidly and secretly as possible. The Vienna newspapers are forbidden to say a word on the subject, and the *Tagblatt* was seized on account of a too detailed description of the Mannlicher repeating rifle. The government was given a credit of a million and a quarter dollars to begin the purchase of repeating rifles, but it will take ten times that to complete her armament. What system has been chosen remains a secret, but it is believed to be a modification of the Mannlicher. The Schulhoff rifle is well spoken of by military men, and the inventor has now gone to London, where he is negotiating a large order. Russia, it is reported, has refused to change her system, and some persons argue from this that she thinks war probable before the arms could be got ready. However, Russia has made large purchases of Nordenfeldt guns.

While nearly every one believes war probable in the spring, and many believe it inevitable, the military, as distinguished from the political element, see no convincing reason for war, because they are of the old school that think war useless unless it results in the annexation of a province or some similar material advantage.

The minister of war and his friends have been greatly annoyed by the continued criticisms and attacks of his administration which have lately appeared in Germany. One of these, entitled "Military Strength of Austria-Hungary in the Twelfth Hour," written by a retired Hungarian officer, excited such feeling that it was at once prohibited in Austria, though owing to different municipal laws its sale was permitted in Hungary.

This pamplet sharply criticises the whole administration of the army, but especially the defects in the system of mobilization and the bad effect upon officers in sending them to provinces where they do not speak the language and are cut off from society, for the Roumanians and Serbs are sent to Austria and the Bohemians to Hungary; the spread of Socialism among officers, and the defective nourishment and clothing of soldiers, for the Austrian soldier receives as rations but one meal a day, at noon, and an extra loaf of bread every two days, which latter is deducted from his pay of two cents a day, out of which he also has to provide himself with blacking and cleaning equipments.

While these inferences and conclusions in the pamphlet are denied by the higher military officials, the statements are generally approved by the lower officers who have had a chance of seeing it. German officers last summer made severe comments on the state of the Austrian army, and it is significant that nothing was said on the subject in the recent debate in the German Parliament, but Prince Reuss, the German ambassador, who certainly has an interest in knowing, professes himself well satisfied. Hungarian Deputies told me that the opposition, after making careful inquiries, considered the army to be in a much better state than was generally believed and perfectly ready for a campaign.

The minister of war, Count Blylandt-Rheidt, is much liked by political men on account of his great knowledge of details and readiness in explaining them, and his economy, for he never exceeds the appropriation.

The difficulties of mobilization come partly from the dislocation of regiments and the necessity of bringing their reserves from very distant parts of the country—for the system of territorial *corps d'armee* has not yet been entirely introduced—and partly in the defects in the railway system.

The long railway which runs through Galicia, along the whole Russian frontier, has but two junctions with the Hungarian railway system, and but one with the Austrian lines. At Oderberg the line from that place to Cracow passes dangerously near the Russian frontier. The junctions from Trenesin, on Presburg, to Sillein, on Eperies—a line which will be of great advantage—is not yet finished, and it took the minister of war seven years to get it through the Hungarian Parliament, because it was a strategic and not a commercial line.

Another minor defect, arising from particularism, is that Polish is spoken on the Galician railway and Hungarian on the Hungarian lines. This Galician railway must play an important part in a future war.

It is the general belief here that Russia in case of war will not waste her forces by occupying Bulgaria. So far as Austria is concerned it must be fought out on the Galician frontier. Plans for an offensive campaign contemplate the march of one army from Cracow down the Vistula toward Warsaw, when every soldier would carry an extra rifle to be given to the Polish peasants, and another from the neighborhood of Lemberg toward Kiev. An effort would be made to isolate and perhaps destroy Odessa. Even if Roumania should remain neutral the occupation of Jessy is considered necessary, but it is hoped that Roumania would be compelled to side with Austria. It may be added that the pupils in the military schools have lately been required to study two books, entitled "From the Vistula to the Dnieper," by Sarmaticus, which is full of valuable detailed maps, and the "Military Geography of Russia," by Col. Fiedler, of the war office, which is not allowed to be sold.

A recent hint in the *Norddeutsche Algemeine Zeitung* that the Polish influences and men were at work to excite German sympathy for Bulgaria and against Russia is well founded. There is a decided feeling that it may be necessary to re-establish the kingdom of Poland as a barrier against Russia. In Hungary this feeling is so strong that in case of war the Hungarians would insist on the Government taking measures to excite a Polish insurrection, even at the risk of being compelled to cede Galicia to the new Polish system.

I had, to-day, a long conversation on this subject with a cousin of Prince Czartoryszki, the nominal head of Polish emigration, who confirmed all that I had heard elsewhere. He says that three years ago there was a strong move for the establishment of an independent Poland in close alliance with Russia and under a Russian protectorate. At that time the Polish leaders had selected as their eventual king, Prince Waldemar of Denmark, and negotiations on the subject were begun at Copenhagen to obtain the consent of the King, his father, who refused to be a party to the project. At present plans are changed, and the future Poland must be in alliance with Austria and Germany, and an endeavor would be made to put an Austrian archduke on the throne. My informant was told by Count Albedynsky, former Governor General of Warsaw, that Russia had decided in the event of a war with Germany to abandon Poland west of the Vistula.

I have also seen to-day a gentleman well known in diplomatic and military circles, who has just returned from the East, who had much to say on the same topic, and even went so far as to assert that the German plans for a Polish campaign are all ready, even to the selection of the commanding officers. The German candidate for the Polish throne is Prince Anton Radziwyll.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—Like a frightful nightmare the rumors of impending war still overhang France, from Calais to Toulon, from Brest to Belfort. On the boulevards, in the clubs, in the workshops, beside the family fireside, men, women and children are stirred to the quick by the great question of the day, "*Est-ce la paix? est-ce la guerre?*"

VIENNA, December 29.—Clemenceau, the French statesman, who is visiting Vienna to attend his brother's wedding, has been interviewed respecting the possibility of war between France and Germany. Among other things Clemenceau said: "There can be no war between France and Germany, unless Germany makes the first attack, because every responsible Frenchman is determined that France shall offer no provocation. Even if Russia and Germany should fight France would remain passive. It would require gross provocation indeed to rouse France to war. Of course, France will refuse to disarm. It must be admitted that France has been coquetting with Russia, but this was intended merely to frighten Germany."

VIENNA, Dec. 29.—The Vienna press is becoming convinced that Russia is determined on war. Reports of increased Russian armaments are continually coming to hand from various sources. The latest intelligence of this kind is to the effect that 300,000 Russian troops have been ordered to mass in Kieff, and that the occupants of ten thousand houses have received official notification that soldiers will soon be billeted on them. The *Neu Freie Presse* plainly hints that the best thing Austria can do is to submit to Russia's wishes in order to avoid a conflict. *Tagblatt* and other papers bitterly deplore the fact that "Austria is compelled to abandon her Balkan programme because she has been left in the lurch by Bismarck, who has made peace with Russia."

BERLIN, Dec. 29.—It is reported that Munich is about to be proclaimed in a state of siege. Recent expulsions of Socialists from Frankfort have caused distress, most of those expelled having families dependent upon them.

The Cologne *Gazette* explains that the rumor that active preparations were being made to mobilize the Caverian armies arise from the fact that a new scheme for the transportation of troops by railway to the north and south of Germany is about to be tried. The *Gazette* says that an experiment with troop trains will soon be made just as if a campaign had opened. The Amberg arms factory has completed an order for repeating rifles for Bavarian regiments in Alsace.

It is semi-officially denied that any note has been sent to the Swiss Government advising that precaution be taken to defend the frontiers in the event of war. A ukase of the Czar Nicholas has been revived in Poland, which compels resident German Jews to hold certificates as merchants of the first guild. This edict is now applied to workmen and apprentices. The certificates cost 700 roubles, a sum which few are able to pay, and the result will be wholesale expulsions.

BUCHAREST, December 29.—Roumania will not join the central European alliance, but will preserve armed neutrality until an opportunity offers to make the best alliance if serious Bulgarian complications arise.

The Express Robbers.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Dec. 29.—At 1 o'clock this morning Mrs. Whitrock stated to a reporter that shortly after the robbery Oscar Cook came to Leavenworth; stopped with her one evening and after talking some time, said that Fred was in trouble; that he had made a large sum of money on a wheat deal, and that he had some difficulty with a broker over the matter which ended by his shooting the latter; that he had to flee from the country and wanted his mother to take care of the money until she heard from him further. This she agreed to do and the money was left in her possession. Some time after that another young man who lives in the city, but whose identity she refused to divulge, called and left another package of money, and that on two other occasions two other young men called at different times and left money which they said had come from Fred. When asked if she knew the amount, or the sum total, she said she did not; that they were large packages, but she had never counted it, believing implicitly in Fred's story, and thinking she was aiding by caring for his property and not dreaming but that he came by it honestly. She had no occasion to use any of it, having money of her own. When asked how the detectives happened to be there searching her house, she said: "When I read of Fred's arrest I immediately wrote to the Express Company telling them of the money and requesting them to come to Leavenworth, and that undoubtedly was the reason they came here."

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—Said Colonel L. C. Weir, manager of the Western Division of the Adams Express Co.: "We've got the very last one directly or remotely connected with the express robbery. The working up of the case was one of the shrewdest pieces of detective skill in the history of this country. Six of the gang are now in custody. We had seven, but let one go; his name is Burnam, but we had nothing particular to hold him on. Haight planned the whole job and Whitrock executed it. The others are only accessories after the act. The secret of our success is that we spared no expense in hunting up the robbers. The amount stolen was exactly $82,700, and of that amount about $40,000 will be recovered.

Last Hops of Cluverius.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 30.—Cluverius, the condemned murderer of Fannie Lillian Madison, has sent out circulars to the members of the General Assembly for the purpose of getting them to sign a petition asking the Governor to grant him a reprieve until they meet. When the Legislature meets Cluverius hopes that they will recommend the Governor to commute his sentence to life imprisonment. Unless the Governor calls an extra session, which, however, it is probable that he will do for the consideration of important State matters, the Legislature will not meet until it assembles in regular session in December, 1887.

Fire in Alabama.

MOBILE, Dec. 30.—The steamboat *Pradish Johnson*, used as a boarding house at Jackson, Ala., where the West Alabama railroad bridge is building, was burned at 10 o'clock last night. Two whites, Otis McElry, of Mobile, and Dan Milhouse, of New York, are missing, and two negroes, Lewis Adams and Ben Bush, were drowned. It is believed that ten others, all negroes, perished in the flames, and that 10 others were drowned.

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Hard and Soft at Reduced Prices.

Stoves, Ranges, Grates, Franklins.

Full Line of Cooking and Heating Stoves,

TIN WARE.

ALL GRADES BLACK AND GALVANIZED PIPE, BRASS STEAM FITTINGS.
TERACOTTA PIPE FOR CHIMNEY FLUES.

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LARGE LINE OF STOVE REPAIRS, FIRE DOGS AND SHOVELS AND TONGS

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Plush Toilet Sets for $3.00.

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—YOU WILL FIND—

Shaving Sets at $2.00 to $5.00.

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McNEILL & CO'S.

—YOU WILL FIND—

Writing Desks and Portfolios from 75 cts. up.

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—YOU WILL FIND—

The Finest and Largest Assortment of Christmas and New Year Cards in the State. Prices down low.

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A large assortment of Books for all ages.

—ALSO—

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Come and see what wonderful bargains you can get.

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A. B. WILLIAMS, President. E. T. McKETHAN, Sec'y and Treas.
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SEED OATS AND RYE,

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Flour, Coffee, Sugar, Laundry Soaps.

Starch, Batting, Yarns, and

STAPLE NOTIONS,

CAN BE BOUGHT CHEAP,

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E. T. McKETHAN'S,

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ALABASTINE

IS BOUND TO TAKE THE PLACE OF

Kalsomine, Marbleine, Whitewash, &c.,

FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS:

It is Not a Kalsomine, but a

CEMENT.

IT IS CHEAPER THAN KALSOMINE, WORKS EASY, AND ANY ONE CAN APPLY IT.

Every coat adds strength to the wall.
It does not turn yellow, contract with the heat or scale off.
One dozen beautiful tints, with a pure white, to select from.
One five pound package, it is said, will cover 450 square feet—two coats.

For further information call at

Sedberry's Drug Store.

April 22 tf

"THE BEST WAGON ON WHEELS."

Such is our opinion after a LONG EXPERIENCE IN WAGONS,

And also the opinion of all who use the

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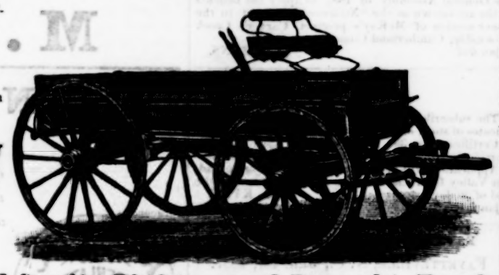

Unsurpassed for its Lightness of Draught, Excellence of Finish and Durability.

It is to your interest to buy an Old Hickory Wagon, because they will stand up under MORE WEIGHT and RUN LIGHTER than the corresponding size of any other wagon manufactured. They are the BEST IRONED wagons in the market: you will never be annoyed by having the tires become loose. During the long-protracted droughts of 1881 and 1884, the Company did not have one single complaint of loose tires, nor have they since. There never has been a case of a loose box in a wheel of an Old Hickory Wagon. Forty thousand of these wagons are now in use throughout the United States, giving perfect satisfaction in all cases. They are sold under a WRITTEN GUARANTEE not to be defective in material or workmanship, and should any defect show itself within TWELVE MONTHS, it will be made good free of cost.

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HORSE AND MULE SHOES,
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ALWAYS IN STOCK.

I am still manufacturing

The Old-Fashioned Wrought Plow.

☞ I am now to be found at Ray's corner, opposite my former store. ☜
dec 2 tf WALTER WATSON.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature for the charter of a State Bank at this place.
dec 9 4t

To the Public.

Application will be made to the Legislature to convene in January prox., for a Bank Charter, to be organized and operated in Fayetteville, and also for a charter for a Savings Bank to be located in same place.
Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 8, 1886. dec 9 4t

$3,000 for 25 cts.

Insurance for One Day

WILL COST YOU

but 25 cents, and in case of your death by accident The Travelers' Insurance Company will pay your legal representative $3,000; or, if you receive injuries disabling you from attention to the duties of your occupation, will pay you $15.00 per week during the period of your disability. Secure a ticket.

$3,000 insurance one month, $4.50; one year, $15. Proportionate rates for larger and smaller amounts. Every merchant should take a ticket or policy before going North for his fall stock.

H. I. McDUFFIE, Agent.
aug 26 tf Fayetteville, N. C.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY]

With Illustrations.

FIRST NUMBER READY DEC. 15TH

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There is much excellent fiction, including a serial by Harold Frederic; stories extending through several numbers by H. C. Bunner, J. S. of Dale, and others; and short stories by R. L. Stevenson, Joel Chandler Harris, T. A. Janvier, Miss Jewett, Octave Thanet, H. H. Boyesen, Miss Crosby, and a host of others.

Notable special papers to be published very early are General F. A. Walker's on Socialism; Dr. William Hayes Ward's on Babylonian Cylinders; Mr. John C. Ropes' on the Portraits of Cæsar; Captain Greene's on Coast Defence, etc., etc.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE will be published at $3.00 a year, or 25 cents a copy. Subscriptions may be sent to any newsdealer or bookseller, or to

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nov 18 tf

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Sale of Valuable Real and Personal Property.

By virtue of a certain mortgage made by T. J. Smith to R. W. Hicks, on April 27th, 1886, and which has been duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Cumberland County, in Book G, No. 4, pages 118 and 119, I will sell, at public auction, the following real estate: 1st: A tract of land containing thirty-four acres, lying on Black River, in Beaver Dam township, adjoining the lands of John Smith and others. 2nd: A tract of ninety acres adjoining the first tract. 3rd: A tract of sixteen acres adjoining the first tract and the lands of Simmons and others. These lands are the "River Tract" Lot No. 4, the "House Tract" Lot No. 1 and the "Mill Tract" Lot No. 1, in the Partition among the heirs of Robert Melvin, d ceased. The title to all of the tracts is good.

These lands are well timbered and are now being used for making turpentine, while a part of them is well adapted to farming purposes. At the same time I will sell the following desirable personal property: One dark bay horse, three cows, one bull and one heifer, and two yearlings, two sows and nine shotes, four goats and one turpentine still, (about 15 bbls.) worm and cap, all in good condition.

Terms of sale of the real estate, one-half cash and balance in two equal payments at six and twelve months with interest from date of sale at eight per cent. per annum. For personal property, terms cash. Place of sale, Market House in Fayetteville. Time of sale, Tuesday, January 18th, 1887, at 12 o'clock M.

R. W. HICKS, Mortgagee.
H. McD. ROBINSON, Att'y for Mortgagee.
dec 16 ts

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for young people is what the papers call ST. NICHOLAS. Do you know about it.—how good it is, how clean and pure and helpful? If there are any boys or girls in your house will you not try a number, or try it for a year, and see if it isn't just the element you need in the household? The *London Times* has said, "We have nothing like it on this side." Here are some leading features of

ST. NICHOLAS

For 1886-87.

STORIES by LOUISA M. ALCOTT and FRANK R. STOCKTON,—several by each author.

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WAR STORIES for BOYS and GIRLS. GEN. BADEAU, chief-of-staff, biographer and confidential friend of Gen. Grant, and one of the ablest and most popular of living military writers, will contribute a number of papers describing in clear and vivid style some of the leading battles of the civil war. They will be panoramic descriptions of single contests or short campaigns, presenting a sort of literary picture-gallery of the grand and heroic contests in which the parents of many a boy and girl of to-day took part.

The SERIAL STORIES include "Susan and Susanita," an admirably written story of Mexican life, by Francis Courtenay Baylor, author of "On Both Sides;" also, "Jenny's Boarding House," by James Otis, a story of life in a great city.

SHORT ARTICLES, instructive and entertaining, will abound. Among these are: "How a Great Panorama is Made," by Theodore R. Davis, with profuse illustrations; "Winning a Commission" (Naval Academy), and "Recollections of the Naval Academy;" "Boring for Oil" and "Among the Gaswells," with a number of striking pictures; "Child sketches from George Eliot," by Julia Magruda; "Victor Hugo's Tales to his Grandchildren," recounted by Brander Matthews; "Historic Girls," by E. S. Brooks. Also interesting contributions from Nora Perry, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Joaquin Miller, H. H. Boyesen, Washington Gladden, Alice Wellington Rollins, J. T. Trowbridge, Lieutenant Fredrick Schwatka, Noah Brooks, Grace Denio Litchfield, Rose Hawthorne Lathrop, Mrs. S. M. B. Piatt, Mary Mapes Dodge, and many others, etc., etc.

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Parties desiring to purchase a valuable tract of land can get a bargain by corresponding with or calling on me at my residence.

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PAINTS.

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having this day qualified as Administrator of the estate of Nathan Johnson, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them on or before the 20th of November, 1887, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

MALCOM McMILLAN, Admr. of Nathan Johnson.
N. W. Ray, Atty.
dec 2

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